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SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN BERLIN

LD201145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- A consultative meeting of the chairmen of the Interparliamentary Groups [IPG] from the socialist countries started today in Berlin. This 2-day conference is in preparation for the 73d Interparliamentary Conference, taking place in Togo in March. The GDR IPG chairman, People's Chamber Deputy Herbert Fechner, welcomed guests from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and Vietnam. He said that the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), as a worldwide organization of parliamentarians, should aim its political dialogue more strongly at the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Other important points were a return to detente in international relations as well as the limitation and reduction of arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Sinderman Receives Group

LD210706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2053 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, today received the participants in the consultative meeting of the chairmen of the interparliamentary groups of socialist countries, who have begun 2 days of consultations in Berlin. He praised the joint work of the parliamentarians in the IPU for peace, detente, and disarmament as a contribution by the socialist community of states for the prevention of a nuclear war. The GDR regards continuation of the political dialogue in the IPU with all forces that assume their responsibility for the destiny of their peoples and that are prepared for an understanding as extremely important.

Horst Sindermann briefed the guests on preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation of the German people. He reported that the GDR would be celebrating 8 May as a holiday together with all progressive people in the world. In this way it would be honoring the world historical significance of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, in which the Soviet Union, with 20 million victims, bore the main burden. This victory was rightly assessed as the second great act of liberation by the Soviet people, following the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In explaining current results and tasks in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which is to be held in April 1986, Horst Sindermann stressed that on the territory of the GDR the opportunity was being used of embarking on a new path. The high achievements of the working people in socialist competition were clear evidence that the policy of the unity of economic and social policy had the unanimous approval of the people. Horst Sindermann explained in detail the People's Chamber's foreign policy activities. They were dictated by the endeavor to do everything possible for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. The supreme people's representative body of the GDR saw this is a contribution to implementing the peace concept of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. This program reflected the humanistic content of socialism and made plain the great responsibility of parliamentarians in the struggle for a secure future for mankind.

On behalf of the parliamentarians of 11 countries, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the Soviet Union, expressed thanks for the friendly reception and the informative talk. The unanimity of views that had become clearly apparent at the meeting was a guarantee of cohesive action by the socialist countries against the imperialist confrontation and arms-drive policy.

ROMANIA PRESENTS PROPOSALS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

Ceausescu Report Circulated

AU182028 Buchares AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 18/2/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu's theses and proposals on disarmament, contained in the report he delivered to the Thirteenth RCP Congress, were circulated as an official document at the Geneva disarmament conference, which represents an important contribution of Romania and its president to the negotiations and efforts for disarmament.

In the current stage of the conference proceedings, the analysis of the dangers posed by the nuclear arms race, by the particularly serious situation created in Europe as an outcome of the USA's deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the USSR's application of countermeasures, the emphasis on the responsibility incumbent on all states, especially on the nuclear-weapon states, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the other Romanian ideas and proposals are apt to help stop the dangerous evolution of the international situation and adopt tangible disarmament measures.

'Special Committees' Urged

AU191834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 19/2/1985 -- The Romanian delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva requested that negotiatons start at once, by rapidly creating special committees, with a view to reaching palpable measures for putting an end to the arms race and achieving disarmament, so as to eliminate the risk of a nuclear conflict, prevent the militarization of the outer space, and ban the use of chemical and other mass-destruction weapons.

In his address, the Romanian chief delegate set forth Romania's stance in principle on the imperative necessity of halting the arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, of intensifying efforts and actions for disarmament in various international forums, at the Geneva disarmament conference included.

Showing that Romania welcomed the accord struck between the USSR and the USA on the start of bilateral negotiations on important questions related to nuclear weapons and the outer space, the Romanian representative pointed out that his country, just as all European countries and other states of the world, expected the talks to approach problems concerning the limitation of nuclear weapons and the prevention of a space arms race, with a sense of high responsibility. Furthermore, he highlighted the need for a halt to the deployment and manufacture of new nuclear weapons, to the actions of militarizing the outer space throughout the duration of the negotiations, as an expression of the wish to reach corresponding agreements.

The Romanian delegation showed that the European peoples should take part, in an appropriate form, in the talks between the USSR and the USA, contributing actively to their success. Moreover, it was pointed out that the disarmament conference in Geneva had the highly responsible mission to intensify its efforts so as to curb the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, and help the conclusion of tangible disarmament accords.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR MIDDLE EAST TALKS

AU201225 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 20 (ATA) -- The two-day Soviet-American talks on Middle East began in Vienna. The delegations of the two superpowers are headed by the specialists on Middle East affairs, Vladimir Polyakov, high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and by Richard Murphy, American assistant secretary of state.

The Vienna meeting represents the first official talks between Washington and Moscow over the last seven years. We say the first official talks because the secret contacts have not stopped for any moment, as it has been recently admitted by officials of the two countries. The present meeting is also held according to the rules of the secret diplomacy of the two superpowers, which was also confirmed by Murphy. After the five-hour meeting with Polyakov, he stressed that both sides have agreed not to make a comment about the talks.

The Vienna talks between the two superpowers will cover a wide range of Middle East problems. This testifies to the fact that the United States of America and the Soviet Union are engaged in wide-ranging bargains, and are making efforts to reach compromises and temporary agreements to the detriment of the peoples of the Middle East at a time when the rivalry between them for hegemony in this strategic oil rich region continues to be fierce. Nothing but new plots against the Arab peoples and especially against the Palestinian people are expected from such meetings. It is not fortituous that Tel Aviv has been fully informed about the content of these talks and has been ensured by Washington that they will not harm the interests of Israel. In this direction the statements made in Tel Aviv that the Israel Government welcomes the dialogue of the two superpowers on Middle East and a resumption of the diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel are quite significant.

MISKA, GEGPRIFTI AT PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETINGS

AU161638 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, February 16 (ATA) -- The People's Council of the District of Kukes convened in Kukes City. It examined the realisation of the plan and budget of the last year and the tasks of the plan and budget for 1985. Attending was the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Pali Miska.

Both in the report and the discussions it was pointed out that during 1984 many indexes of the plan were realized and overfulfilled. The plan of production of copper, chrome ores, in geological-research work, the volume of mechanised work were realised, the cost of production was lowered by 900,000 leks, etc.

The delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska addressed the meeting.

In Bajram Curri City the People's Council of the District of Tropoje was convened. Present was also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti. The delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, spoke as well at the meeting.

STANISHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH AKEL DELEGATION

AU192020 Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by Mr Yeoryios Khristodhoulidhis, member of the Politburo and head of the Economic Buro of the CC of AKEL, is paying a visit to this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The members of the delegation were received by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. At the talks, which passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, information was exchanged on the work of the two parties, and the desire was expressed to further promote the relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties to the talks discussed some topical issues of the world communist and workers' movement. They touched on some of the principal issues of the international situation, the struggle of the peoples for the preservation of peace and the situation in Cyprus at the present stage.

The solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the struggle of the Cypriot people and of AKEL for an independent, sovereign, territorially undivided, demilitarized and federative Cyprus was once again expressed.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION VISITS

AU202342 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] On 20 February Comrade Georgi Atanasov received a delegation of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, led by its deputy chairman, Viktor Rybakov, first deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems of the USSR. Comrade Atanasov informed the guests on some issues related to our country's socioeconomic development and on the tasks solved by the party in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters pertaining to cooperation between the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the Union of Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, were discussed.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, attended the meeting.

BONEV RECEIVES POLISH PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU202339 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] On 20 February Comrade Stanish Bonev received Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers. Matters pertaining to coordinating the national plans for the 1986-1990 period were discussed.

KARAMANEV DEPARTS FOR CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS

AU202346 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] On 20 February Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, departed for the Republic of Cuba. He will have talks on signing a consumer goods exchange protocol for 1985 at the Cuban Ministry of Domestic Trade. A protocol on expanding cooperation between the two countries in the area of light industry will also be signed.

FILIPOV ATTENDS BURGAS OKRUG SESSION 20 FEB

AU201613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The joint session of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee and the Burgas Okrug Trade Union Council has ended. It was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov; Pando Vanchev, minister of communication; and Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. The counterplan on the complex socioeconomic development of the okrug and the 1985 budget were adopted. The new plan creates conditions for the further dynamic development of the okrug's economy, and for the perfection of the social infrastructure of the conurbation systems. The construction of small- and medium-size enterprises with highly productive technologies will continue. Additional means of accelerated socioeconomic development of the Strandzha region have been secured.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed the exceptional importance of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum and its decisions on the accelerated development of the scientific-technological revolution. Comrade Grisha Filipov also talked on the tasks faced by the workers' collectives in connection with worthily preparing for the 13th BCP Congress.

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM PDRY 19 FEB

AU191521 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA) -- The visit of the Bulgarian delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was fruitful -- Mr. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health who was head of the delegation said today at the Sofia airport. With the Minister of Health Dr. 'Abdullah Ahmad Bikayr we signed an intergovernmental agreement for cooperation in the sphere of health care which includes a period of five years.

The document provides for the exchange of experience in the organisation of health care and in the medical science, the training of students from Yemen in Bulgaria as well as medical treatment of citizens of the PDR of Yemen in our country.

Apart from this we also agreed to supply a system of health care including the most important for this country problems of hygiene, epidemology and medical treatement. [sentence as received] The PDR of Yemen there is a medical institute which has a numerous team of specialists. [sentence as received] With the aid of Bulgarian specialists they could introduce this system in a certain region which could then serve as a model for the organisation of medical aid and show the efficient results of the introduction of the socialist principles of health care". [quotation marks as received]

During its visit the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr. Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Mr. Radoy Popivanov was received by the secretary of the Agarian Union of the PDR of Yemen Mr Sa'id Salih Salim.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED FOR 9-16 FEB

AU161852 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 9 to 16 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture; Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, attended a celebration on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Filip Filipov, actor and stage director of the Sofia National Theater, in Sofia (1830 GMT 13 February).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a plenum of the Gabrovo Okrug party and state organs, at which the local plan and budget were adopted (1400 GMT 15 February).

ZHIVKOV CABLES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REELECTION

AU131736 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Esteemed Comrade al-Asad: On the occasion of your reelection to the highly responsible post of president of the Syrian Arab Republic, I ask you to accept on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf, most cordial congratulations and wishes for personal happiness and health- and for new successes for the friendly Syrian people along the path of social progress.

I take advantage of the opportunity to confirm the solidarity and support of our country for the struggle waged by the Syrian Arab Republic under your leadership for the consolidation of its national independence, for foiling the aggressive plans of imperialism, reaction, and Zionism, and for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

I am deeply convinced that the traditional friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic, will continue to develop and be intensified for the sake of our two peoples' well-being and prosperity, as well as in the interest of the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

CSSR MILITARY JET ENTERS FRG AIRSPACE 20 FEB

LD211056 Hamburg DPA in German 1024 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Selb, 21 Feb (DPA) -- A CSSR military jet entered FRG airspace at Selb on Wednesday in the upper Franconian district of Wunsiedel. The jet aircraft circled several times over the town and then returned to the CSSR after 5 minutes, the Bavarian Frontier Police reported on Thursday. Many Selb inhabitants observed the plane as it flew at a height of only about 400 meters.

HAVLIN CRITICIZES WESTERN CULTURAL INFLUENCE

AU200915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 85 p 2

["(RG)"-signed report: "The CPCZ's East Bohemian Regional Committee Convened; on the Issues of Cultural Development"]

[Excerpts] Hradec Kralove -- A session of the CPCZ's East Bohemia Regional Committee, attended by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, discussed 15 February in Hradec Kralove the further development of socialist culture in the region.

Comrade Josef Havlin recalled in his statement, inter alia, that the results achieved in all spheres of social activity, particularly in material production, in realizing the tasks of the 16th congress have been emphatically reflected in the entire sphere of culture and the arts and in the creative work of the artistic intelligentsia. "We can say," he then said, "that the cultural front has fully passed the test even under the complicated conditions of the recent period. Those artists who played and are playing a significant role in the development of our culture are standing today in support of the party's policy; they have adopted as their own the party's orientation toward highly demanding, responsible, and efficient work.

"Since the 16th party congress and the congresses of the unions of creative artists, the artists' participation in public political life has deepened. We value their activity in the struggle for peace, in the peace movement at home, and in significant actions abroad.

"The positive development was also clearly manifested in proper artistic creation. We are fully justified in feeling respect for the results achieved by artists of all professions; but this does not mean in the least that we are satisfied with everything, that we do not see the shortcomings. Instead of party- and class-mindedness, we see efforts to implement the criteria of success in the West; we hear arguments about the acquisition of foreign currency, or about winning prizes at festivals, shows, or exhibitions. Such things have nothing in common not only with socialism, but sometimes not even with the humanitarian, progressive mission of art and culture.

"Works that strive to depict present reality exhibit many nuclear ideological features. The endeavor to move away from black-and-white works and sketchy figures is being accompanied by flaws that prove the authors' lack of knowledge of real life and the lack of a sound basis in principles.

"Many problems also accompany the efforts of certain creative artists to participate in criticism of negative phenomena in our life -- both in the national economy and in the ideological superstructure, including ethical problems.

"There is no doubt that we need works of art which help uncover shortcomings and which mercilessly criticize abuse and those who perpetrate it.

"The artists striving to create such works fully deserve our support -- all the more so since we realize the extraordinary difficulty of such a task. At the same time, we must see to it that this healthy criticism is not oriented toward denigrating our socialist society.

"Many problems that cannot be ignored exist in the sphere of entertainment, particularly light music. In this sphere, too, we have undoubtedly achieved good results; and it is worth recalling that certain authors and interpreters of this genre have received appreciation by being named meritorious artists, and that they have also achieved successes abroad. At the same time, however, it must be said that the influence of bourgeois culture and the Western way of life are manifested most in this sphere. As a whole, light music is currently not a fully valuable ideoeducational and esthetic tool in society; it does not function in a desirable way, in the sense of the goals set by the 16th party congress for the sphere of culture."

Comrade Josef Havlin said in conclusion: "In speaking of the current tasks of our cultural policy, it is not necessary to create something new at any price. In the first place we are concerned with more consistent fulfillment of the tasks that have already been formulated and tested in practice and with more complete implementation of our principles. As in all spheres of our work, the main thing here is increased efficiency. In the sphere of culture this entails more effectively influencing the people's minds, acts, and way of life in the sense of our ideology; to strengthen the educational role of culture and art; and to enhance the combat aspects of the ideological, class struggle. All of these things are the basic, lastingly valid tasks that are increasingly coming to the fore. It is necessary to subordinate the entire care of party organizations, state bodies, artists' unions, and also various advisory corps and commissions to these tasks."

URBAN LEADS FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION TO SYRIA

Damascus Arrival

LD152257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, began an official visit to Syria today. Our correspondent Frantisek Prachar phoned in this report:

[Prachar] The Czechoslovak delegation was greeted at Damascus airport by Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade. In his opening speech Yasin said the visit by the Czechoslovak delegation will further strengthen the current very good and friendly relations between our countries and will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of relations.

In reply Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, said: Our visit is strictly a working visit, and it follows up the visit by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in June 1984. On that occasion a number of cooperation agreements were signed both in the scientific technical sphere and in the sphere of trade. The aim of our talks with our Syrian partners is to successively implement the concluded agreements, including further participation of Czechoslovakia in construction and operation of the Homs oil refinery, an increase in mutually-beneficial trade, and other matters.

Our delegation, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, will spend 3 days in Syria, during which time it will also be received by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

Syria Values Assistance

LD162321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The official visit of the Czechoslovak delegation, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, to the Syrian Arab Republic continued today:

[Unidentified correspondent] Our delegation's program today was filled with intensive working negotiations and talks. Bohumil Urban was received by his counterpart, Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Salim Yasin, by Minister of State for Planning Affairs Kamal Sharaf, and by Minister of Industry Mahmud Qaddur. At the conclusion of these talks, he was received by 'Adb al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

At all levels both sides stressed their considerable interest in further deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and at the same time, as the Syrian prime minister stated, the host country emphasized its interest in increasing Czechoslovakia's share in the Syrian economy in many different areas, including industry, agriculture, geological work, scientific and technical development, and so forth. The Syrian prime minister valued highly the part played by Czechoslovak experts in the construction of industrial projects in Syria. In his talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, he also showed great interest in the state of preparation of new projects offered by Czechoslovak firms to the Syrian Arab Republic.

So far the whole progress of the visit by the Czechoslovak delegation to Syria demonstrates, as Minister Bohumil Urban emphasized, an extraordinarily friendly atmosphere and both sides' willingness to discuss further and qualitatively higher development of mutual relations, as was confirmed in the talks held in Syria last June by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lumbomir Strougal.

$30 Million Trade Plan Signed

LD182309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Summary] Our permanent correspondent in Syria, Frantisek Prachar, has sent a dispatch concerning the 4th day of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Bohumil Urban had talks with Mahmud Qaddur, minister of industry, and Ghazi Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, this morning. The talks concerned, above all, deepening mutually advantageous economic cooperation, as well as Czechoslovakia's further participation in building Syrian petrochemical enterprises and in geological research on Syrian territory. After that, Minister Urban was received by Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, first deputy prime minister and Syrian minister of national defense.

The culmination of today's program was an agreement on further broadening mutual trade between Czechoslovakia and Syria, the volume of which is $30 million. The agreement was signed by Bohumil Urban and Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade. According to this document, our country will export to Syria, above all, engineering products. We will import, more than before, Syrian phosphates, agricultural produce, and some manufactured products.

Trade Opportunities Increasing

LD192356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, returned home from an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today. Before his departure from Damascus he gave an interview to Frantisek Prachar, our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Prachar] How do you assess the results of your talks in the Syrian Arab Republic?

[Urban] Syria has traditionally been one of the most important trade partners of Czechoslovakia. We came to Syria to make specific the general conclusions of the visit of Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, which took place in mid-1984, and to discuss further possibilities for development of commercial and economic cooperation. All talks were very open and friendly and were guided by efforts to come to an agreement. Further opportunities are opening for Czechoslovakia in Syria. In particular opportunities are opening in relation to advancement of the petrochemical industry -- the construction of new oil processing enterprises and possibilities for expanding the construction of a gas pipeline which we are now building. Opportunities are increasing as well the power production industry: examples include the construction of thermal power stations and new high-voltage lines with which our Syrian customers are, all-in-all, satisfied. However, there were some comments in particular on the promptness of spare parts and supplies, and we have to make some improvements in this regard.

At the conclusion of the talks we signed an agreement on expanding mutual trade for 1985 to $30 million. This will expand Czechoslovak supplies, in particular of machinery such as diesel generators, road machinery, trucks, tractors, and textile machinery for the Syrian Arab Republic. We will import Syrian textiles, cotton, cotton yarn, unprocessed phosphates, tobacco, and other important raw materials and products.

[Prachar] Also on your agenda was a visit to the oil refinery in Homs, where a considerable number of our workers and experts and working. How do you evaluate their work?

[Urban] I had the opportunity to visit the Homs oil refinery, a town 160 kilometers from Damascus, where currently over 400 Czechoslovak experts and workers are working on what is now the sixth expansion of one of the most important and biggest Syrian enterprises. This huge enterprise, which annually processes over 6 million metric tons of oil, is the heart of the Syrian economy and was almost entirely build from Czechoslovak supplies and according to Czechoslovak projects. In this direction we have the full trust of Syrian chemists, and we must continue to be worthy of this trust through work of good quality and through fulfillment of the set deadlines. It takes years to build such trust but it could be easily lost.

Urban Stops in Cyprus

NC191803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] While on his way home from Syria today, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban made a stopover at Larnaca Airport. He was received by Commerce and Industry Minister Mikhail Mikhailidhis, with whom he reviewed bilateral commercial relations.

DPA: GDR STATE SECURITY MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEFECTS

LD201637 Hamburg DPA in German 1551 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- A GDR Ministry of State Security controller of agents defected to Western security authorities in West Berlin on 2 February. A newspaper report to this effect was confirmed to DPA in Bonn today. But the report in tomorrow's BILD ZEITUNG to the effect that he was one of the best men in the Ministry of State Security was described as "putting it much too high." The case is not of that order of importance.

The security authorities confirmed the paper's report that a 29-year-old economist and a 26-year-old female sociologist were arrested in West Berlin on 12 February on the strength of a list handed over by the defector. The two had orders to spy on the CDU and SPD in West Berlin.

According to BILD ZEITUNG, the 40-year-old Ministry of State Security man was in charge of looking after GDR agents in the Federal Republic. In the guise of a businessman he traveled several times a year to the West and organized meetings with spies. He paid out fees and took microfilm to East Berlin. He is said to have been working since 1968 for the Intelligence Department of the Ministry of State Security. According to the newspaper report he defected because he was dissatisfied with political conditions in the GDR. The paper surmises that the cover of a number of Eastern spies in the Federal Republic will now be blown.

FRG MAYOR SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS'

LD201459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin City Court on 20 February 1985 sentenced FRG citizen Ernst-Hubert von Michaelis, mayor of the town of Arolsen (FRG), to 6 years in prison for serious crimes against paragraph 105 of the criminal code. As has already been reported, Von Michaelis was arrested on 14 December 1984 at the Marienborn GDR frontier crossing point on the basis of an arrest warrant issued on him by the GDR justice authorities.

At the trial it was shown that in 1977 he played a major role in organizing a subversive action in the course of which an infant was killed. In carrying out this crime, Von Michaelis worked closely with the previously convicted criminals Juergen Steinhaeuser and Egon Hartung. He himself acted as courier for the gang several times, using conspiratorial means and methods, and in addition, unscrupulously recruited other FRG citizens for criminal actions. It was shown that the criminal unscrupulously acted as the principal in subversive actions of criminal gangs who organized serious crimes from the FRG and Berlin (West) against the GDR.

BERLIN RADIO DECRIES U.S. SPACE WEAPONS TESTING

DW210557 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Helmut Vielkow commentary]

[Text] According to statements by the Pentagon, the United States intends to accelerate its space weapons program. According to plans of the U.S. military, tests of such weapons systems will begin as early as 1987.

This alarming news from Washington shows the seriousness of the warnings given yesterday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko against the star warriors' visions. Helmut Vielkow comments:

Pentagon spokesman (Byrch) officially announced what had earlier been published by the journal AVIATION WEEK: The United States will begin testing space weapons not in 1989, as had been assumed, but 2 years earlier. The plans in this connection are quite precise. At least twice a year, target spotting in space will be tested during space shuttle flights. This is plain enough language, and is quite clear if we ignore all the misleading statements that declare that the acceleration of the arms race is a strategic defense initiative. This is the research work that in the Americans' view is not negotiable because nobody knows what the results will be.

The Pentagon people who give the orders do in fact know what the results will be and they also know what they are doing when they make such demonstrative statements of intent 3 weeks prior to the Geneva negotiations. The number of problems to be discussed there is large enough, and the Soviet Union has said clearly enough that it is about time to drop the illusion of a first strike under the so-called space shield. This was confirmed yesterday by Andrey Gromyko in no uncertain terms. He said that if the United States implements its space plans, this would mean that a reduction, let alone the abolition, of nuclear weapons would be out of the question. In addition, he noted, it would open the door to a further arms race in all directions and undermine international security.

How necessary it is to point out these consequences? Very. The publicity campaign being conducted by the United States among its allies demonstrates the necessity of clearly pointing out these consequences. In its campaign, Washington is trying to make its allies believe the impossible by claiming that it is now possible to create peace and achieve negotiating successes with additional and completely new weapons.

In this situation, I think that historical experience and realism require that we remember what Andrey Gromyko also pointed out yesterday: If the goal has been set to reach agreement, nothing must be done to prevent this. If the United States believes that it should force through its star wars program prior to Geneva and if it explains it [words indistinct] and refuses to revise it, it must be aware of all the consequences. Andrey Gromyko put it succintly: Such a position will lead to a deadlock. Those in the West who are genuinely interested in achieving results in Geneva should seriously think about the warnings from Moscow, the concrete Soviet proposals, and the purpose of the latest contribution by the Pentagon.

VIENNA INITIATIVE OFFERS CHANCE TO BREAK DEADLOCK

AU210815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 85 p 6

[Heinz Schindler report: "The Deadlock in Vienna Can Be Overcome: On the New Initiative of the Socialist States"]

[Text] At the Vienna negotiations on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe which are being conducted between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, have once again submitted a proposal aimed at finally overcoming the deadlock of many years with a specific first step.

In connection with the Soviet Union's efforts for the forthcoming complex negotiations with the United States in Geneva as well as with the steps undertaken at the Stockholm conference and within the framework of the United Nations, the Vienna initiative represents another expression of the determination of the socialist countries at this time not to let up in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

The basis of the most recent proposal is a comprehensive initiative which was submitted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact for the Vienna negotiations in 1983. This initiative comprises as a first step a reduction of Soviet and American Armed Forces in Central Europe by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively. This should be achieved in the short term and on the basis of mutual example, that is, it should be done as a political signal of existing readiness for practical steps toward eliminating military confrontation in the center of Europe. On the basis of this confidence-building measure the other participants should temporarily freeze the volume of their armed forces and armaments and should above all continue the negotiations with the objective of achieving an agreement on further reaching reductions up to a ceiling of 900,000 men for both the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe.

The NATO states have rejected the proposal for a mutual example under shoddy pretexts. In their opinion one could not enter an arrangement without a formal agreement even though it only involves the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. Army members, a withdrawal of modest extent which is only intended as a first step.

Therefore the new proposal of the socialist countries says that an agreement which is binding under international law should be concluded for this first step. Three to four checkpoints with observers from the other side will be set up on both sides of the reduction area to verify the troop withdrawal. This first stage shall be concluded within 1 year. All the other partners to the agreement would pledge subsequently not to increase their armed forces and armaments for a minimum period of 2 years. This time should be used to work out an agreement on more far-reaching reductions down to the ceiling of 900,000 men for each side. This proposal also takes into consideration some Western concerns connected with the form of the withdrawal of troops of the USSR and of the United States.

There can be no doubt about the fact that the reduction of a first contingent of Soviet and American land forces in central Europe would constitute an extremely positive measure that would favorably influence the atmosphere. Such an agreement would be a concrete step signaling a reversal of the past dangerous trend of steady armament build-up which has marked the entire duration of the Vienna negotiations.

At the same time the proposal points out the direction for other, far-reaching measures. A freeze on armaments, for example, would entail a halting of the stationing of U.S. intermediate-range missile and of the further stockpiling of most modern conventional weapons as foreseen by the recently adopted aggressive doctrine of the so-called Rogers plan. At the same time countermeasures of the socialist countries would become superfluous. The proposed obligation to abstain from increases would, in addition to the USSR and the United States, also enable the other countries of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO to make their active contribution to reducing the military confrontation in central Europe. The GDR is ready for this.

The socialist countries remain keenly interested in a breakthrough in Vienna. The NATO states are given another chance to finally adopt a constructive attitude to the Vienna negotiations.

HONECKER RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL

LD201603 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP. In a very cordial, fraternal atmosphere, the leading representatives of the SED and PCP held a detailed exchange of views about international questions and the policies of both parties.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal emphasized that preserving peace and removing the danger of war are now the most important tasks of all nations. In connection with this, they praised the Soviet-American agreement in Geneva and the new negotiations on the entire range of nuclear and space weapons which are to start soon. They supported the position of the USSR that the primary goal is the prevention of an arms race in space and its cessation on earth. The new negotiations can be attributed to the consistent vigorous actions of the USSR, and to the active peace policy of the socialist community, which has made it impossible for the most aggressive forces of imperialism to achieve a military-strategic superiority. A turn to peace and detente is not only necessary, but also possible.

The leading representatives from the two parties emphasized that the tense and complicated international situation continues to cause serious concern for peace. The supporters of confrontation and the arms build-up continue their arms programs and the installation of new American first-strike weapons in Western Europe, work on plans to unleash an aggressive war against the Warsaw Pact, and step up their policy of intervention and threat against Nicaragua and other Central American states, southern Africa, the Near and Far East, and Southeast and southwest Asia.

This calls, Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal stressed, for a struggle for peace now all the more, in which all states, large and the small, all social forces and parties who are against war and for peace, must take part, particularly the peace movement, which has developed into a force imperialism cannot ignore. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, the unity of all those who want to prevent a nuclear inferno is urgently necessary, bearing in mind the lessons of World War II and the legacy of the antifascists. All proposals that aim at reducing tension and creating detente are useful, including those for the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones and corridors in central and northern Europe, in the Balkans, and on the Iberian Peninsula.

Both politicians condemned the recent revanchist claims by certain forces in the FRG that question the results of World War II and postwar development.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal emphasized the deputy of communists to uncover the causes of today's danger of war and to develop the peace struggle. They expressed their conviction that stronger cooperation within the international communist movement is necessary to confront imperialism even more effectively. It was stressed in the talks that the struggle for peace is indivisibly linked with the struggle of the workers and peoples for democracy, national independence, social progress, and socialism. In this connection, the necessity of cooperation and mutual solidarity between the socialist countries, the workers' movements in capitalist countries, the national liberation movements, and the progressive countries was emphasized.

In the course of the talks, Erich Honecker spoke about the resolutions of the Ninth SED Central Committee Plenum and about the meeting between the SED Central Committee Secretariat and the district executive committee first secretaries in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. He emphasized the impressive balance and the great efforts by the workers in comprehensively strengthening the GDR as a socialist peace state and, in this connection, spoke about the mobilizing force of the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Erich Honecker described the close, comprehensive cooperation with the USSR as the unshakable foundation for the successful progress of socialism in the GDR. The unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the course of more intensive and effective cooperation between the fraternal countries is a primary concern.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the creative Marxist-Leninist policies of the PCP, its consistent struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers and the democratic order brought about by the April revolution, as well as its contribution to the peace struggle. He emphasized that the communists and all the GDR people will continue to support the consistent struggle of their Portuguese class brethren in firm solidarity and closeness.

Alvaro Cunhal reported about the deep economic, social, and political crisis in Portugal and the sacrificial struggle of the workers and the popular movement against the policy of a return to capitalism, against the subordination of the country to imperialism, for the defense of the gains of the April revolution, and for the implementation of a democratic alternative. He emphasized that the successes of the GDR in the construction of the advanced socialist society and her active peace policy present a valuable stimulus to the PCP, the workers' movement, and all progressive forces in Portugal.

Both party leaders praised the close, trusting, and friendly relations between the SED and the PCP, which are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and the many years of tradition of the joint struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism. They agreed on measures for their further deepening.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department in the SED Central Committee; as well as Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee, took part in the talks.

WATER TREATMENT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH W. BERLIN

AU200828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- As a result of negotiations between the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management and the West Berlin Senat, an agreement on the further discharge and treatment of the waste waters of West Berlin was concluded on Friday 15 February.

Thus, the agreement which was concluded as early as 1974 is to be continued for the next 5 years.

Within the framework of these negotiations the GDR reaffirmed its readiness to also discuss other water management problems that concern West Berlin. To date, there has been no positive response from the West Berlin side.

GYSI RECEIVES RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OFFICIAL

AU200835 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 18 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (NZ/ADN) -- The newly appointed exarch of the Moscow patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church for Berlin and central Europe, Archbishop Feodosi, has paid an initial visit to Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs. The state secretary congratulated him on the assumption of his high office and wished him much success in his work. He praised the intensive ecumenical contacts between the churches in the GDR and the USSR as a great contribution to strengthening the forces of peace.

With regard to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people, the partners in the talk stressed the decisive significance of the struggle of the Soviet Union in smashing Nazi barbarism.

The state secretary discussed the development of constructive, trustful relations between the state and churches in the GDR in line with the Constitution particularly since 6 March 1978, as was confirmed in the recent talk between Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Bishop Johannes Hempel, chairman of the Conference of the Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR.

TISCH ADDRESSES TEACHERS, EXPLAINS FDGB TASKS

AU200825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Bernau (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, explained the trade unions' tasks in preparation for the 11th SED Congress before the teachers and lectures of the Fritz Heckert trade union college in Bernau on Friday 15 February. His statements were based on the speech given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the first secretaries of the party kreis leaderships. Harry Tisch appreciated the working people's great readiness to achieve, as well as their industriousness and creative vigor. As confirmed by the trade union elections, the working people display a profound understanding of the inseparable connection between the quality and effectiveness of their own work and their personal standard of living. The political perception has increased that the strengthening of socialism is the most effective contribution to the struggle for lasting peace.

Harry Tisch stressed that the more than 9 million trade unionists of the GDR are welcoming the opening of new Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the entire range of nuclear and space weapons and that they expect effective agreements. The stubborn and resolute struggle for peace also requires new and intensified activities on the part of the trade unions and an even greater commitment to the world peace movement. It is in this spirit that the FDGB has continued its efforts for a constructive political dialogue with the trade union organizations in the European capitalist states, and that it has constantly further deepened its fraternal ties with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

In view of the great popular discussion in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, the speaker stressed that competition decisions in the combines and enterprises proceed with good reason from the fact that scientific-technological progress must be accelerated and that it must be brought to bear even more effectively on intensification.

SINOWATZ WELCOMES LAZAR, MARJAI TO AUSTRIA

LD211207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Special correspondent Ivan Bedo report from Vienna]

[Excerpt] The special train of the Hungarian delegation arrived at Vienna's southern train station 1 hour ago. Chancellor Fred Sinowatz welcomed Gyorgy Lazar and the members of the Hungarian delegation: Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs. As the composition of the delegation shows , the economy is going to be the most important, if not the only, topic of discussion during the 2-day visit.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG INTERVIEWS LAZAR ON ECONOMY

AU210009 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 Feb 85 p 5

["Exclusive interview" given by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG chief editor Manfred Scheuch; date and place not given]

[Text] ARBEITER-ZEITUNG [AZ]: What achievements has the Hungarian economic reform recorded so far? How are its basic principles harmonized with the views of the Hungarian party and state leadership in connection with the development of Hungary's socialist society?

Premier Gyorgy Lazar: As is known, Hungary is a country with a planned economy. The main goal of the reform, which was introduced in 1968, was to continue to develop the leadership system of the national economy in order to more effectively organize planned development of the economy.

The oil price explosion in 1973 and the world economic crisis that has been going on ever since, have changed the external conditions of the economy radically and to our detriment, a fact that is reflected, among other things, in a considerable worsening of trade conditions. However, even under the considerably more difficult conditions, we have been able to preserve the stability of our economy and full employment. We have been able to constantly meet our international payments obligations, to stop the increase in foreign debts, and, as a consequence, to begin reducing them.

Since introduction of the reform, national income and labor productivity have doubled and the people's consumption has almost doubled. We have started to channel our economy along an intensive trend. These are actually facts which demonstrate the viability of our leadership system -- of the reform, if you wish.

The part of your question on whether the reform's basic principles are in agreement with our views on the development of socialism I can answer with a decisive yes. For us, the goal is not the reform, but a means that takes account equally of the generally valid laws on building socialism and of the specific conditions in our country. They are linked by our leadership system, and therefore the goal can be an appropriate means for building our socialist society.

AZ: In what way do you want to continue the economic reform?

LAZAR: Last year we decided -- you surely know this -- to continue to develop all the essential elements of our leadership system on the basis of the basic principle of the reform that came into force in 1968. I repeat: The basic principles will not change. What is being renewed and modernized are the instruments.

The first big set of clear and tangible measures came into force 1 January this year. They are aimed at creating economic conditions that will give greater impetus to increasing economic efficiency and exportable goods and to making use of resources more rationally; that will give greater latitude to enterprises in independent decision-making; and that will expand the possibilities for working collectives to participate in the management of enterprises.

AZ: Are the other CEMA member-countries interested in the Hungarian economic reform and, if so, in what way?

Lazar: There certainly is such an interest, as in fact we too follow the practice and reforms of economic control in the CEMA member-countries. The economies of all countries with a socialist system have common features stemming from the essence of the social system; however, there are also features that vary from country to country. I am thinking, for instance, of the country's size, its economic growth rate, its natural conditions, to what degree it is dependent on foreign trade, and so forth. Thus economic control cannot be made uniform. No country can take over the management system of another country as a ready-made model; however, it can certainly learn a great deal from the experiences of another country and from how its system functions. For this reason, lasts year's summit CEMA session decided, among other things, that the mutual exchange of experience should be carried out more intensively and on a more regular basis. We sincerely welcomed this resolution, and we make use of such possibilities.

AZ: How has your economic cooperation with Austria developed, and in what way can it be further developed? Is there a concrete Hungarian wish list?

Lazar: Among the Western countries, Austria is our second largest trading partner. For quite a long time now our relations have been developing dynamically and the favorable preconditions for this are our good-neighborly relations, geographical proximity, traditions, and naturally our joint interest in cooperation. We greatly appreciate the achievements registered thus far, but we aim for more.

As far as the wish list is concerned, such a list does not exist. However, we have concrete notions about the areas in which, by respecting mutual advantage, progress can be made. For instance, we believe that considering the present development stage of our industry and agriculture, the proportion of machines, installations and some consumer goods in our exports is low. This is certainly partly due to unsatisfactory marketing activity and by the fact that a part of our goods are burdened with customs fees which unfavorably affect our competitiveness.

In connection with a different subject, I believe greater attention should be paid to the development of cooperation ventures which will strengthen relations and in which there is a long-term interest, as in production sharing or cooperation in third markets.

AZ: In your view, in which other areas is it possible to deepen Hungarian-Austrian good-neighborly relations?

Lazar: I want to make special mention of our political and interstate relations. Although they have developed positively, do not pose any problems, and can serve as a proper example for countries with different social systems, there is still room in this area, too, for further progress.

However, I can also mention science, culture, education, and sports as areas which, despite the satisfying development in past years, still offer numerous opportunities for us to expand relations.

And last but not least, in my view, an important role is played in deepening good-neighborly relations by direct human contacts, be it in cooperation between areas near the border or in cooperation in the field of tourism. We hope that in this area, too, we will continue along the same road -- and we will see to it that we do so.

AZ: One often hears about the problems of Hungarian minorities living in neighboring countries; at the same time, ethnic minorities are also living in Hungary. What do you think of this situation; what is Hungary doing, what can or what will it do?

Lazar: Very often political borders -- and this is the case for Hungary too -- are not identical with ethnic borders. This is a fact of our time. In our view, relations between states and the rights of the majority of the nation are harmed if the principle of equality of rights of the nation and nationalities -- wherever they may be -- is violated.

In Hungary, equal rights for minorities are guaranteed by the Constitution. It is our firm belief, and experience has demonstrated, that minorities feel at home in our joint homeland as long as they enjoy equal rights and as long as greater and greater possibilities to speak their language and develop their culture exist not only in declarations, but in their day-to-day life.

Proceeding from this, we grant the minorities an appropriate role in relations with neighboring countries and see to it that they constitute a uniting and stabilizing factor in deepening friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and neighboring countries.

AZ: What is your opinion about the role of small countries -- irrespective of social system -- in today's world, which is marked by tension between the superpowers?

Lazar: I share the opinion that -- although relations bwtween the superpowers play a decisive role in the international situation -- all countries, including the small ones, should contribute to improving the international climate, to efforts aimed at lessening tension, and to conducting constructive dialogue. The existing tension requires even greater efforts on our part, requires more intensive activity, and should not make us indifferent or listless.

As a small country and Warsaw Pact member-country, Hungary feels responsible to do everything in its power to preserve peace and promote normal relations between countries. It is therefore prepared to cooperate with all countries -- regardless of social system -- that are guided by similar goals. It is gratifying to be able to say that in this respect, too, we continue to cooperate fruitfully with the Republic of Austria.

HAVASI BOOK ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU201610 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Feb 85 p 4

[Istvan Foldes article: "Adjusting to Requirements -- Ferenc Havasi: Economic Policy; Economic Management"]

[Text] The coincidence can be interpreted as accidental. But a volume of Ferenc Havasi's speeches and articles appeared in good time for the 13th congress. The author's writings, published between 1977 and 1984, provide insight into development of the party's economic policy and, following the road covered, they explain what the congress guidelines already sum up from the results; that is, they explain what the congress guidelines sum up as follows "The people's economy has developed in past years according to the economic policy guidelines determined at the 12th congress."

Then, later, "the economy of the last 5 years has been accompanied by our struggle to improve our foreign economic balance and ensure our solvency."

And the efforts were successful, the guidelines point out. But how did we arrive at the present situation when we are already talking about a change of emphasis and accelerated conditions? This is what the volume's writings more closely reveal.

Behind us lies a difficult, thorny path where we were in constant competition with requirements, and which proved again and again that only an economic policy that mainly emphasizes adjustment to the world market and to the changing conditions of socialist construction can be successful. "Adjusting to Requirements" is the title given by Ferenc Havasi to his article of November 1984, but this title could well be the title of the volume, too, because it is this main thought that permeates the pages, whether it analyses the reasons for success, why we have not yet advanced further, what we have overlooked, or what we must be more careful about in the future.

One of the characteristics of the articles is a realistic and at the same time critical and self-critical tone. The author by no means claims that the party was infallible. Precisely in order to make use of these lessons and to avoid future obstacles, he mentions the mistakes of the 1972-1974 period, for instance, or the mistakes made between 1974-1978. He blames the former period for the political insecurity that caused economic damage and for halting the reform process. He blames the latter period for the fact that -- underestimating world economic changes, the importance and lasting character of the price explosion and, at the same time, our own capacity for adjustment -- we continued to force the economy to dynamically expand. This economic policy, which avoided a drastic deterioration in the living standards of the population, at the same time promoted a pace of production increase and investment so rapid that in a few years the country's indebtedness increased to an almost intolerable level.

After such preliminaries, the Central Committee decision of December 1978 decided on an economic policy change and a new path of growth, and the 12th congress of the party approved the economic direction. Ferenc Havasi's lecture on the Central Committee session of December 1978 points out in a way still applicable the necessity, essence, and main tasks of the change. In his analysis, he points out that in the years preceding 1978, the planning and regulating system "adjusted too late and inadequately in the Fifth 5-Year Plan to world economic conditions, which turned out to be even more unfavorable than expected. Normative requirements were forced to the background and the units engaged in economic activity were given greater support than was justified. In the distribution of income between the state and enterprises, the state organs were unjustifiably indulgent to the detriment of the budget."

And the way out: Changing internal distribution relations. We can distribute only as much as we produce -- even less for a period of time. Concerning the standard of living, the aim is to safeguard the achievements attained, and production must adjust more rapidly to market requirements. Together with all this, the restoration of foreign economic balance and the creation of conditions for a lasting improvement have become a central task.

The lecturer stressed with justification even then that the changes "refer not to 1 year, but to the longer term." Also learning from the earlier experiences, the lecturer did not suppose a fast and spectacular modification of the economic structure. And, in addition to our own mistakes, the unfavorable development of external conditions played no small role in the fact that this task largely still lies ahead of us.

The second price explosion of 1980, the deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries, the lack of funds on the world market, later the strain in East-West relations and increasing discrimination all again and again counteracted the results we has already achieved and rendered out adjustments inadequate.

What we achieved is no small thing, as this volume also mentions. The fact that, in spite of all this, our country "remained on its feet" and did not have to request a payments moratorium, the fact that we had to begin to reduce the stock of debts earlier than planned, and the fact that we had financial cover for this -- all these are the result of our economic policy, of the firm domestic policy that served as a background for this policy, and of the understanding and support of the masses.

Today we can already say that 1982 was the most difficult year because, although we began to find answers in 1979, the international credit crisis in 1982 and the restrictions particularly affecting the socialist countries caused difficult days and months for the economic management. Ferenc Havasi analysed the situation at the Central Committee session on June 1982 thus:

"We have not yet passed the critical phase.... The developed balance situation -- although acknowledging a considerable inprovement -- is rather unstable, even fragile."

The rest of the volume reflects the results achieved in creating economic balance in the people's economy. It makes it clear that the foreign economic balance "will be stable when there is a considerable increase in the quantity and proportion of efficiency, when the competitive level further improves, and when not restrictions but rational, efficient utilization leads to a smaller increase in imports than in export. It is when this occurs that our entire development, including our exports and imports, will be based much more than at present on qualitative factors."

The Central Committee session of December 1984 shows that our efforts were not in vain. At this meeting, Ferenc Havasi was already analysing conditions for the acceleration of our economic development. On the basis of a positive foreign trade balance for 3 years in a row, the reduction of capitalist debts, and improvement of the product structure, there are ways today, he said, for certain changes in emphasis. And he added:

"The strengthening of economic balance must increasingly be attained through improvement of the qualitative factors of economic activity. This also means that we can halt the decrease of real wages and accumulation, and then we can place on the agenda their modest increase, in line with our possibilities."

The development of economic management was one of the important economic issues of the period covered in the volume. On the 10th anniversary of the reform, the author wrote:

"It is by no means right to think that in our economic management system" everything is all right as we thought or as we introduced years ago." The quality and, I would say, the art of economic management lies in the way it reacts to the'challenges' of a changing world, the way it is able to sense and transmit international and domestic economic processes, and the way it is capable of mobilizing society for the tasks to be solved under changing circumstance from time to time."

For the right choice, Havasi writes in another place, there must be a two-front struggle and two-front sensitivity. There is a need to take an equal position against both "the reform radicalism" and the backwardness-doctrinarianism that hinders the ripe reforms.

"One thing is, however, sure," he continues, "the greatest damage today would come from dragging out the solution."

From the volume's articles it is possible to trace how much has been done over the years for the development of economic management: establishment of the Ministry of Industry, encouragement of socialist small ventures, the price and wage system reform, and the complex further development of economic macromanagement decided by the Central Committee session of April 1984 -- to name just the most important. This activity, which is still going on, includes strengthening central guidance and governing activity, increasing the enterprises' independence, changing the organizational system, and the new forms of enterprise management. Modification of the management system is of course no placebo, but "it promises great advances for creative, enterprising workers who do not recoil from new and demanding tasks, and it allows greater manuevering room for carrying out useful activities. With implementation of the mentioned tasks, the economic, institutional limitations, like the old-fashioned and rigid elements of the economic management, that hinder our development and the fuller assertion of intensive development, will loosen."

From the articles in the volume we can become aquainted with Ferenc Havasi also as a party worker, a propagandist, and an agitator if you like, not just as an economic politician. His factual economic analyses always take into account political conditions and the mass political climate. Already in setting the tasks, he analyses objective endowments and human conditions equally, the domestic political situation in general and the people's straining and willingness to act -- mainly in reference to the leaders. At one point, for instance, he writes:

"We need talented, enterprising people to help implement our economic policy. Political firmness, professional knowledge, readiness to lead, and human honesty are requirements not to be dismissed, either."

He is aware of the fact that certain measures -- price increases, for instance -- are inevitably unpopular, but he claims that sincerity, directness, and clear-cut arguments meet with understanding. The country's stable domestic policy situation and the basic unity of our society proves that this is so. Concerning the tasks ahead, he writes:

"It continues to be important to maintain and improve our society's understanding and tolerance. In this, not just economic policy -- which has a determining role in the development of living standards and living conditions -- but also other areas of politics have a role to play."

The party organizations play a determining role in maintaining our firm domestic political situation. It is an important task of theirs to create adequate political conditions for economic activity, to develop a responsible and creative atmosphere, to take a stand against old-fashioned views, against fear of the new, against running ahead, and against last minute haste.

Concerning further development of economic micromanagement, the author stresses that "the party does not 'withdraw' from the economy; on the contrary, it has an increasing responsibility to ensure that the economic policy line and practice increasingly fulfill the socialist norms of society and the changing requirements."

The articles of the volume encourage patient political activity supported by persuasion. Reading them now, especially now as preparations for the 13th congress draw to a close, can provide useful knowledge not only for party workers but also for all readers interested in politics and the economy.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OUTLINES 1984 CRIME STATISTICS

LD192056 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (MTI) -- Although there is an annually increasing crime in Hungary the present situation has not had a considerable impact on national construction, stated Chief Public Prosecutor Dr. Karoly Szijarto at a press-conference today. He stressed that the government is to make important decisions to make prevention more efficient and organized.

Last year there were 157,000 offences, an increase of 3.7 percent. The number of offenders of 83,500 increased little. The number of unsolved cases was 43,700. 60.5 percent of offences were against property, 12.1 percent against traffic laws, and 11.5 percent crimes of violence and vandalism. A small proportion were family offences. Crimes against the state decreased to half, and there were 21 offences were public disturbances. [sentence as received] Theft increased. Some 500,000 forints of personal property were stolen, an increase of 23.4 percent. The chief public prosecutor was of the opinion that negligence of owners also contributed to the increase. Social property suffered 600 million forints worth of damage a decrease of 8 percent. More than 18,000 cases of vandalism were committed and rape also increased. 205 persons were murdered.

The chief public prosecutor pointed out that one-third of all offences were committed in Budapest. The pace of increase in crimes was four times higher in the capital than the national average. The number of young offenders increased 10 percent -- there were 10,000 offenders, 1.7 percent of the age group. The number of minor offenders was over 3,800. Violence in such offences increased.

In conclusion the chief public prosecutor stated that, besides the state and police, companies, cooperatives and the population should take a greater part in crime prevention.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

USSR Envoy Attends Rally

LD182357 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Summary] On the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance a commemoration rally was held in the Salgotarjan Smelters' House of Culture today. Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, and Gyula Biro, secretary general of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society were also present. The meeting was addressed by Gyula Biro, who spoke about the development of Soviet-Hungarian economic and cultural relations stemming from the agreement.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments

AU201041 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial article: "Milestone"]

[Text] Only a few weeks have passed since our capital presented itself to Moscow within the framework of a highly successful series of events, and only a few days have passed since we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest.

The calendar already shows another anniversary -- although not a round number; 37 years ago, on 18 February 1948, the representatives of Hungary and the Soviet Union signed the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries, an agreement which to this very day is the basic pillar of the system of relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union, and whose natural continuation is the new treaty signed in 1967.

Any event of history that leads to a new chapter, to the beginning of a new phase is generally called a milestone. The importance of this treaty is well-known: It meant further material and financial support for Hungary which was just rising from its ruins and which was on the hard road to creating a stable people's economy; and it meant political and military support for the young regime whipped by the winds of the cold war. The Soviet Union received a new ally and economic partner in the tense, cold, post-Fulton international atmosphere.

Our relations cover all areas of life. It is sufficient to point out here the importance of the economic ties binding our countries: Some 32 percent of our foreign trade was with the Soviet Union last year and the bilateral trade turnover exceeded 8.5 billion rubles. We import 80 percent of our oil needs, 95 percent of our natural gas consumption, and 90 percent of our iron ore consumption from our neighbor. In the framework of a wide range of cooperation, Soviet enterprises have been and are taking part in the construction for instance of the Duna Iron Works, the expansion works of the Borsod chemical combine, and in the construction of the Paks nuclear power station. At the same time, Hungary is present on the Soviet market with its industrial products, food, and the reconstruction work of several plants is underway with the collaboration of Hungarian enterprises, as well as the construction of new establishments. The unbroken development of our economic relations is well reflected for instance by the fact that in 1984, the mutual marketing of our products increased by 8 percent compared to 1983. We could mention similarly outstanding results and fruitful cooperation in culture, science, and sport.

In the foreign policy area, the alliance commitment is a determining factor in the relations between our countries, a commitment based on equality of ideals and goals, and which is asserted in close cooperation and harmony. Our relations are characterized by continuity and balance.

ECONOMISTS INTERVIEWED ON 'BLACK' ECONOMY

LD210027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The third economy, the incomes originating from this, and their effect was the topic of a scientific consultation today. You can now hear more from Lajos Osvath, director of the Economic Research Institute, who was interviewed for Evening Magazine by Katalin Kondor.

[Begin recording] [Kondor] Shadow economy, second, third economy, black economy; all these expressions cover one thing: the incomes which are unregistered, unverifiable, and secret. Can the size of the role of this in the economy anywhere in the world be accurately known?

[Osvath] Accurate statistics cannot be produced, precisely because this income is invisible and unregistered. Estimates in our country vary greatly. I might just point out that in international estimates too, the role of these invisible incomes, this shadow economy in Hungary, can vary greatly.

At the same time, I believe that the opinion of the researchers can be called quite unanimous, namely...

[Kondor interrupts] Hungarian researchers?

[Osvath] ...of the Hungarian researchers, that the shadow economy is an organic part of the economy in our country too. It lives in symbiosis with the main system, the main mechanism; it is necessary to regulate it, but extreme measures must not be considered. However, assessments differ about what further development can be expected. We have researchers who say that problematic features are growing stronger, and the conflicts will increase with the further expansion of the shadow economy. Others, however, believe that, as the combined effect of many processes, the shadow nature of this shadow economy will gradually decrease. That is, this group of researchers counts on a lessening of conflicts.

[Kondor] As a research worker in the Economic Research Institute, Ildiko Ekes has dealt a great deal with this topic. In our country, are these nonverifiable incomes classified in any way?

[Ekes] The most general way of classification is to take as our point of departure the aspect of performance, so we say that there is a kind of income behind which there is an actual performance. Then there is a sphere of incomes which is purely income-correcting. For my part, I would break this into two further groups: One of them is that which is less forced, such as tips and gratitude money; the other is a kind of arbitrary income-correcting element such as, for example, giving short measures or, for example, damaging consumers in other ways, and even money for bribes. Finally, we classify in the third group those which arise in connection with illegal activites such as fraud, theft, misappropriation, corruption, etc.

[Kondor] How much money is circulated in this manner in the Hungarian economy?

[Ekes] It can be said that researchers generally agree that the order of magnitude can vary around 20 percent of the total income of the population, or about 20 percent of the registered income. Researchers in several places have already considered as probable an order of magnitude of approximately 100 billion forints.

In essence, there are three main causes. One is shortage itself. Another is that practically, the subsistence capability of the incomes acquired in the first economy, in the main jobs, decreases as a consequence of inflation, and as a result of this most people attempt in some manner to acquire a separate income, to maintain their living standard. If this does not succeed legally or in a visible manner, then they try it in a manner which cannot be seen. [end recording]

SOVIET PARTY WORKERS MEET WITH NEMETH, MARJAI

AU121016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Stavropol County CPSU Committee, and Georgiy Razumovskiy, first secretary of the CPSU Krasnodar County Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from 4 to 9 February at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. They were received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP and secretary of the Central Committee. The guests studied the management system of Hungarian agriculture and its production experiences. Jozsef Marjai, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Laszlo Ballai, head of department of the Central Committee; Jeno Vancsa, agriculture and food minister; and Imre Kovacs, deputy department head of the Central Committee held talks with the guests.

RADIO INITIATES WEEK OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

AU142056 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Hungarian radio is again organizing a minorities' week. This time listeners interested in the series of programs on the lives of national minority groups living in Hungary will be able to hear the programs from 17 to 24 February. During the 8 days some thirty programs will have as their subject the everyday life of the Germans, Slovaks, South Slovenes, and Romanians.

The week will be opened with the Sunday morning program "Knocking at Doors" presenting the folk artists. Among the programs of the following days there will be a roundtable discussion titled "From Kindergarten to University" in which representatives of the minorities will exchange opinions about mother tongue instruction, its tasks, and its role.

The program series to be aired this time is not without precedent. Hungarian radio first organized a minority week in January 1982. The aim of the successful venture was to better aquaint Hungary's population with the life of the minorities. The programs presented the changes that have taken place in the life of these minority groups in the last quarter of a century.

In the course of the program many cultural values came to the surface and listeners gained insight into the lifestyles of minorities and the wider circle of literature, music, and the arts. In the past 2 years no minority weeks have been organized but other programs were begun such as the Hungarian-language program titled "From the Life of Our Minorities" appearing every second month. Many documentaries were also prepared on issues concerning the minority groups.

CROATIAN PREMIER ENDS VISIT, ECONOMIC TALKS

LD151309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Hungary and the Socialist Republic of Croatia are mutually interested in a more rapid development of economic cooperation. This, among other things, was emphasized at the talks between Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Croatian Premier Ante Markovic. It was underlined that the Hungarian fulfilled a bridging role in relations between our countries. The expansion of every possible form of border cooperation was emphasized.

The Croatian head of government also was received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and held talks with several members of the government. Ante Markovic and his delegation then left our country, having concluded their discussions.

MSZMP CC'S HORN MEETS WITH PONOMAREV IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the meetings in Moscow between Gyula Horn, head of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY ALLEGED

LD202252 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 85

["First part" of interview with returned Polish emigre Jacek Knapik by unidentified presenter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] This man used to be one of the active emigre figures. At age 37, he went abroad in 1976 and refused to return to the country, requesting political asylum and becoming actively involved in emigre circles. In 1982 he became deputy chairman of the Union of Poles in Austria [ZPA], head of the Polish Center, and secretary general of Independence Organizations in Austria Comprising Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Serbs. Thanks to this activity he established contacts with activists of all antisocialist groups, including the SPK and PPS [expansions unidentified] pro-Solidarity groups. The reason behind our interview lies in the fact that Mr Jacek Knapik has brought back documents of the Solidarity Coordinating Bureau in Brussels. But all this happened after several years of emigration. How did it all start?

[Knapik] In 1976 I arrived in Austria, a young man thirsting for adventure, and I thought of becoming involved in all sorts of political activity. Prior to my departure from Poland I had not been involved in any political activity, which does not mean that I liked everything or was satisfied with everything. At the beginning I tried to obtain all that every young man expects from the golden West. The first difficulties, soon came however.

[Presenter] How did you overcome them?

[Knapik] First of all I went to the Polish-American Committee for Helping Refugees. I was told there that my life abroad depended on the regulation of my status. This meant that I should surrender my Polish passport and request political asylum. This is what I did. Next there was the refugee camp in Traiskirchen, with many hours of questioning; I was there for 5 months. I was granted political asylum, found myself a job, and that is how my life began.

[Presenter] How did you become exposed to activity of antisocialist emigre circles? When did your cooperation with them start?

[Knapik] In 1978 I met the ZPA chairman, at the time Knap, who suggested that I run German-language courses for Poles living in Vienna. I agreed. After his death in 1982 I was elected deputy chairman of the ZPA and head of the Polish Center. The ZPA had received the building from the Americans in 1957.

[Presenter] Forgive me, but what a similarity between the names: Knap and then Knapik in his place.

[Knapik] Yes, you are right. There were a few funny moments because of this. Various legends began to grow. Besides, Knap became very fond of me because of the similarity between the names. He said: Maybe you'd like to get rid of the "ik" on the end of your name; everything would be fine then. Those legends (?then grew); it was said that I was Knap's illegitimate son. That's not true, of course.

[Presenter] But I interrupted you. In 1982 it would seem that you began to fulfill a new function?

[Knapik] Yes. In 1982, as I said, I was elected deputy chairman of the ZPA and head of the Polish Center [word indistinct] and at the same time I began to fulfill the function of general secretary of Independence Organizations in Austria Comprising Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Serbs.

[Presenter] You have spoken of your activity in the ZPK, which is very different from that union which is known by the name Strzecha and which, well, has a completely different attitude toward our country. What other hostile groups did you encounter operating in Vienna?

[Knapik] Well, there were a great many of them. For example, Andrzej (Chilecki) was the moving force behind the creation of the Polish Scientific and Cultural Association; (?Wladyslaw Zieba) then took over from him; there were other organizations as well, namely, the Polish-Austrian Cultural Club, the August '80 Cultural and Information Club. There was a Polish-Austrian Cultural Association, termed Sokol. The president of the latter was Krzysztof Kedzierski, whose various foolish ideas, like the creation of a Polish Legion in Austria and carrying on an armed struggled in Poland, made others view him as mentally unbalanced and made his wife leave him.

[Presenter] You have mentioned Andrzej (Chilecki). Did you know that he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, I think for cooperating with U.S. and FRG intelligence services?

[Knapik] Yes. That information was not unknown to me. I knew about the secret, behind-the-scenes activity of some emigre activists, about their links with intelligence services.

[Presenter] Yes, but how did you know that?

[Knapik] I was one of them. Besides, the most important thing was my post as head of the Polish Center, because I had the most recent information from the whole world.

The immigrants who were passing through Vienna or who lived there permanently treated me as their father confessor and came to me with even the smallest problems.

[Presenter] Were you also treated this way by those who were active in Solidarity? In general, what was your attitude toward this movement?

[Knapik] As did many other emigre activists, we enthusiastically welcomed the creation of Solidarity. After the introduction of martial law in Poland, the Vienna members of Solidarity applied to the Austrian authorities for permission to open a Solidarity office. This application was refused, probably because the Austrians are not eager for their territory to be used for actions aimed against the socialist countries. The beginnings of the Vienna Solidarity are linked with the person of Ola Tomaszewska, who was one of the leaders of the movement, but the ZPA was then led by Knap and gave considerable support to the Solidarity movement in Vienna, both financial and moral support.

[Presenter] Where did the means for it come from?

[Knapik] Our organization was partly financed by the Americans. The U.S. Embassy transferred $1,000 dollars every month for the ZPA, and the money came from the so-called democracy project. Thus we had means to support Solidarity.

[Presenter] One can say, therefore, that the American Embassy in Vienna at least to some extent finances the offices or centers of Solidarity?

[Knapik] Yes. Anyway as you will find out later in our talk, nearly all Solidarity centers in the West are financed to a great extend by the Americans.

[Presenter] We shall return to these matters later. Can you tell me, is the Solidarity movement in Austria integrated, is this all one Solidarity organization?

[Knapik] No, apart from the Vienna Solidarity group which is active at the ZPA and (?Nansehaus), a committee was also established at the Higher Catholic School in Vienna called "Solidaritaet mit Solidarnosc.

[Presenter] This means Solidarity With Solidarity?

[Knapik] Yes.

[Presenter] Is this a significant organization?

[Knapik] Yes, it was. One of the main figures of that movement is Zofia Milewicz, who is the official correspondent of the Paris KULTURA. She has wide contacts in Solidarity's emigre offices in the West. Besides that, since 1983, the Solidarity Aid Committee has been operating and at the moment when the married couple, the Drzewinskis, turned up at my place from Warsaw, Franciszek Drzewinski became its chairman. His wife, Danuta Pacinska-Drzewinska, former editor and chairman [as heard] in the Polish Radio and Television Committee, has been working for a year in Radio Free Europe.

[Presenter] (?A well-known) figure, both previously and now. I'd like to ask you something -- perhaps I shouldn't but I'd like to know -- is there any particular reason why you had to return to Poland?

[Knapik] No. I didn't have to return to Poland. I was getting on fairly well in Austria. I was working in my profession all the time, as a printer. I had a big flat and a car.

[Presenter] What kind? I'm asking out of curiosity because I'm interested in cars.

[Knapik] An American car, a Pontiac Firebird Formula I. [pause] As for finances, simply, my functions which I held at the (?Nansenhaus) were voluntary; I did not get paid for them.

[Presenter] So, you were doing all right materially?

[Knapik] I was doing all right materially. However, you must understand that every emigre, during a long stay abroad, goes through various periods of optimism and disillusionment. The worst are the disillusionments caused by fellow Poles. I, as the head of the Polish center, had a great deal of contact with emigres and I took it particularly hard. (?I have mentioned) that I greeted the creation of Solidarity with enthusiasm, but as time passed, taking a close look at the activity of the Vienna Solidarity, its activists, I had yet another disillusionment. As I have mentioned, I welcomed the creation of Solidarity with great enthusiasm.

[Presenter] As far as I know, you even gave it shelter.

[Knapik] Yes, yes. They were taken into the (?Nauselhaus), so that I got a close look at the activity of the whole group, the life of some of the activists, of which I could tell you a great deal.

All this came as a shock to me, as you can imagine. What was I to say to my Austrian friends who came to me and said: How can you be in favor of the sanctions against your own nation?

[Presenter] And some of these resolutions were passed at the Polish House?

[Knapik] At the moment when I found out who was in charge and who stood behind the emigre offices of Solidarity I simply got scared, and then the irrevocable decision to return to Poland was made. As for the date on returning to Poland, this was decided by certain family circumstances which I do not care to mention.

[Presenter] The material you brought with you, there are so many documents -- did they have any influence on your decision?

[Knapik] A major influence.

[Presneter] How did you acquire them?

[Knapik] In mid-December 1984 a well-known activist in the emigree Solidarity movement came to see me. He told me that he had in his possession important documents from the Brussels Solidarity Coordinating Bureau. Above all, these documents prove the cooperation of the Brussels Coordinating Bureau with American intelligence. Considering the importance of these documents, we planned together to return to Poland and to hand over these documents to the relevant Polish authorities and avail ourselves of the amnesty. At the end of December 1984 this activist came to see me again and told me that he was very sorry but, unfortunately, due to family matters, he was not able to return to Poland, but gave me the authority to give these documents to the Polish authorities.

[Presenter] Could you disclose the name of this person?

[Knapik] I cannot reveal the name of this person for the sake of his security.

[Presenter] You are speaking about him in a very friendly way.

[Knapik] Yes, he is my friend.

[Presenter] Can you tell us what in the documents you brought back with you?

[Knapik] It is mostly correspondence of the Brussels office of Solidarity with institutions, organizations, and persons in the West, with the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK], including letters to Lis, Bujak, and Walesa. These are the internal documents of the bureau, including a list of the so-called bureau experts -- that is, people with direct influence on bureau activity who are connected with Western political circles, centers of ideological subversion, and Western intelligence services. There are also materials concerning the transfer of high-tech equipment and money for the TKK and the national underground. Some of the material is on computer floppy discs since the Brussels Solidarity Bureau has a computer and is currently using it.

[Presenter] This is also called flexy disc, isn't it?

[Knapik] Yes, it is.

[Presenter] And do you know the content of these floppy discs?

[Knapik] Yes, perhaps not too thoroughly, but the person who gave me these materials informed me fairly extensively about their nature, so I shall be able to add to them some authoritative comments, statements, making it possible for them to be understood, interpreted better.

[Presenter] Thank you very much and I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to our next meeting.

WARSAW REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD210829 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Towards the end of 1966, the UNGA approved an international (?packet) of civic and political rights, to which Poland is a signatory. Every 5 years, the various signatories to this (?packet) present their reports on how they have implemented their undertaking. This Monday, the Polish cabinet reviewed the draft of the government's report on this issue. It is no secret that the report-back period, i.e. 1979-1984, was one of no small scale of social problems in Poland and the justice minister, who presented the draft report pulled no punches.

Today Poland is being instructed by the United States what it should do and what it may be. A very similar report for the same 5-year period, concerning human rights, has been drawn up by the United States State Department; but not concerning American affairs. It is Poland's situation that this report deals with, which is quite inexcusable, for Poland is a sovereign country and not an American state. Of course this is not the first and probably will not be the last example of United States (?arrogance) towards other countries, even its allies.

A number of natural questions arise when reading this report. Does it display more of the mental limitations of its authors, or perhaps is it a case of disillusion over the unsuccessful efforts to cause chaos in Poland which has blinded them to the real meaning of human rights? For if there is anything lacking in this report it is precisely the (?matter) of human rights. One might, at this moment, quote untold numbers of discriminatory measures applied to the American colored population and the ethnic groups resident there; the most recent cases of clergy being arrested for their support of human rights. But it is not for us to intervene in another country's internal affairs. May we just draw attention to the UN Charter and the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, of which the United States is a signatory in both cases; and which specifically prohibit any intervention in any form and for any reason into another country's internal affairs.

We have no illusions that all of a sudden America would start respecting those signatures with regard to Poland, what with President Reagan's package of restrictions still in mind. We don't expect that the American Administration would accept that there is a country which thinks the American model of respecting human rights is (?anathema). But we would like the rest of the world to comprehend that this American report shows up the ambivalent nature of American policies, particularly as regards her professed intentions of improving relations with Poland. Let this perhaps be a warning to other states, including America's present allies, how they may be treated should they not toe the American line.

LOPATKA COMMENTS ON TREATMENT OF CATHOLIC CLERGY

AU200945 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Interview given by Adam Lopatka, Polish minister for church affairs, to Austrian television correspondent Joana Radzyner, time and place not given, recorded in Polish fading into German translation]

[Text] [Radzyner] The Polish minister for church affairs, Adam Lopatka, ex officio, deals with the delicate relations between the church and the state. To him the church in Poland is undergoing a process of adjustment to Poland's postwar reality.

[Lopatka] I do not think that the trial for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko had a substantial influence on relations between the state and the church. It certainly had a positive effect by clearing the air and by expressing problems that previously had not been fully debated. I am thinking in this context perhaps of the taboos involving the unlawfulness of the activities of some priests. This topic was brought up a little bit at the trial, a fact that makes some people believe that this is something rather unusual that is now going on. What is important in essence is that the clergy and the Catholic Church should be treated like other ordinary people. It seems unjustified to me to attach some particular significance to the murder of Popieluszko. We only recently had, for example, a sad case here in which one priest slew another priest on monastery grounds. The murderer was mentally deranged but the murdered person was a priest, as was Popieluszko. But the relations between the state and church are still far from being normal, as normal as they are with the other 34 religious communities in Poland, with the Evangelical Church, for example, or, with the Orthodox Church.

PRESS REPORTS URBAN COMMENTS ON GENSCHER VISIT

AU151723 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Feb 85 p 6

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 5 February]

[Excerpt] Yozo Hasegawa, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN: I have two questions. The first concerns the planned visit by Minister Genscher. What is the status of the talks on this visit right now? And second: When do you expect Poland to be accepted into the World Bank and IMF?

Urban: The preparatory talks for this visit are businesslike. I hope they will end constructively. But I cannot say when one can expect Poland's acceptance into the IMF and World Bank because right now, no concrete steps foreseen in the procedure are being taken.

Jose Comas, EL PAIS: Mr Minister, could you tell us exactly what function Deputy Minister Gdula is performing in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and whose place he is occupying?

Urban: He is taking the place of the foreign minister, sorry, interior minister, and his duties include supervising political and training work in the entire Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Jose Comas: One more question. Is Deputy Minister Gdula taking the place of a previous deputy minister in the Ministry of Internal Affairs?

Urban: No. As far as I know, his is a new function.

Indian press agency: Mr Minister, you have spoken about Poland receiving ill treatment by the Western press. I have a similar accusation as far as India is concerned. The day before yesterday, at 1300, two film clips were shown which displayed nothing but poverty, beggars, and skinny cows. If you saw this film, you would wonder what kind of picture and image of India these films are presenting to this country, Poland.

Urban: I imagine this was on television. I did not see these films, but I can assure you it was certainly not the intention of Polish state television or cinematography, if the makers of the films were cinematographers, to present a distorted picture of modern India. I imagine that in the coming days the picture of India shown to Polish society by Polish television will be full and multifaceted. Therefore, I encourage you to continue watching television.

Jose Comas: I have yet another question. Could you confirm that General Milewski was not present at the latest Politburo meeting?

Urban: You asked me the same question last week, and I told you I do not know who is and who is not present at Politburo meetings, because I am the government spokesman and I do not possess such knowledge. In any case, as far as I know, no lists of attendance at Politburo meetings are kept for the foreign press.

Matthew Vita, AP: I have a more general question. As we know, the Torun trial is drawing to a close, and in this connection I would like to discover your opinion on how this trial has influenced normalization in Poland and your opinion on society's stance toward the government. Has society's attitude toward the government improved, or is it worse?

Urban: I believe that despite everything, your question is premature. It is difficult to talk about all the political and social repercussions of this trial while it is still in progress and sentence has not yet been passed. But I suppose on the basis of our present knowledge of society's moods and reactions, that this process has made law and order more credible in Poland, and that it has shown people who have no confidence in our politics that the defense of the law and the principles of justice and order are a subject of very determined words and actions by the authorities in Poland -- political and state authorities. In this sense, the trial is encouraging national accord. Inasmuch as the crime itself was objectively a provocation aimed against this accord, then thanks to the attitude adopted by the state and the political authorities, including the Central Committee plenum, the evil effect likely to be caused by the crime -- evil in the political sense because in a human sense the death of a person can no longer be erased by anything -- has been erased. The unanimity of reactions, or in any case the similarity of reactions displayed by state and church elements, has also shown that attempts to break the law and turn Poland into a country where terrorism and political assasinations occur, encounter very unanimous political condemnation and moral indignation.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DRAFT PENAL LAW

AU200815 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Last week's session of the Council of Ministers examined the draft special temporary penal law. PAP has asked Tadeusz Skora, first vice minister of justice, to describe this draft.

[Skora] The policy of punishment for crime must be consistent with the actual nature of the crime. A balanced yet severe and consistent struggle must be waged against the intensification of crimes against the lives and property of citizens and against social property.

This struggle must also be waged against profiteering and speculation. The draft law in question increases the penal responsibility of those who commit serious crimes. This will involve punishment that should deter and educate.

First, it is proposed to greatly curb the practice of suspended sentences for certain crimes. Second, it is proposed to curb the practice of inflicting punishment that is less than the minimum provided for by the Penal Law for a given crime. Third, the fines imposed by the courts have been the subject of much public criticism. The public is right in saying that a fine of, say, Z20,000 does not in any way correspond to the profits made out of crime and that such a relatively small sum of money should be imposed in the present situation only as a fine for a misdemeanor. Fourth, since the theft of freight carried by the railroads is giving rise to great concern, the draft law provides for increased punishment for the crime of stealing the property of the railroads and property transported by them. The punishment for this crime may be as much as 10 years.

Fifth, the draft law also provides for additional punishment for convicted criminals, that is, for the confiscation of all or part of their property and for the publication of their sentences. Sixth, the draft law provides for changes in the practice of releases from prison ahead of time. While recidivists will have to serve the full time, more criminals will be able to leave prison after serving half their sentences, but not before they have served 6 months. Seventh, the draft law proposes to extend the range of crimes that can be tried within 48 hours of the detection of the crime and the apprehension of the criminal. This practice would prevail throughout the country and not only in some areas as at present and would involve a punishment of up to 3 years in prison and up to Z500,000 in fines.

The draft law also provides for the so-called punishment by decree, which would relieve the courts of a great deal of legal work involving lesser crimes and would entitle regional courts consisting of a single judge to pass a sentence of imprisonment or fine by decree, without holding a trial.

The law on special penal responsibility would be in force for a strictly defined period of time, because there is no need to permanently modify the present penal law. The temporary measures to increase punishment should increase the effectiveness of punishing criminals under conditions when the threat of crime is high.

DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL VIEWS CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

AU191108 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16-17 Feb 85 pp 1-2

["Statement" given to RZECZPOSPOLITA by Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, chairman of the Geneva ad hoc Chemical Weapons Committee: "Expressions of Recognition for Poland"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In Geneva on 5 February, the disarmament conference started, in which representatives from 40 European, Asian, Africa, and American states are taking part. The conference is discussing the entire complex of problems connected with efforts to halt a further arms race and prevent nuclear war. A ban on chemical weapons is also an important topic in the conference.

One of the first decisions of the conference was to appoint an ad hoc Chemical Weapons Committee and entrust the chairmanship to Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, whom we have asked for a statement.

[Turbanski] My tasks will include work organization, consultations on various proposals, and the establishment of priority in dealing with individual problems in such a way that the most efficient course of the talks is guaranteed.

I will, so to speak, pilot the committee's work through the complex political and technical problems connected with a ban on chemical weapons and often the subject of opposing views and propsals. Here I wish to stress that entrusting Poland with the chairmanship of the committee is an expression of recognition for our country's activity for the sake of peace and disarmament, not only in Geneva, but also at other disarmament forums, as well as an expression of recognition for our long-standing dedicated work on banning chemical weapons.

Among the more important matters on which a considerable degree of accor d has already been reached, I would mention the singling out of a group of supertoxins that will be subject to a total and uncondtional ban. Less progress has been made concerning a discussion on less toxic substances, the production of which may continue, but only for peaceful purposes and under a specified form of control. Progress has also been made concerning a decision on ways to destroy chemical weapons stockpiles under international control. A ban on chemical weapons will also signify a need to eliminate production premises and to place under control certain chemical plants that produce substances necessary for the economy and that could be direct ingredients in the production of chemical weapons.

The problem of checking the implementation of the future convention's decisions is very important.

The point is to establish methods of verification and control that would guarantee adherence to the convention and at the same time would not be too burdensome and would not interfere with the security interests of the convention's member-states, nor threaten their sovereignty. Although this is one of the most difficult problems of the talks, progress was made last year in establishing international control over the convention's implementation. This function is meant to be performed by a consultative committee consisting of representatives of all parties to the convention, working in close cooperation with national bodies of control. This year we will try to lay down the framework for this cooperation.

As far as the prospects of a ban on chemical weapons is concerned, it is not easy to give a clear answer. In a political sense, these talks are connected with the situation concerning talks on other forms of disarmament, hence they are an integral part of the general climate of international relations. As we know, it is not our fault that the international situation is still not good. However, I do believe that with good cooperation between all parties in the talks, we will succeed in taking a further step forward this year in preparing the draft convention. However, one should recall that, as K. Adelman has said, the United States is still trying to force through its unrealistic proposals at the disarmament conference, which may exert considerable negative influence on the possibilities of making progress. I also wish to stress that one of the resolutions adopted at last year's UN General Assembly session recommends the fastest possible drafting of the convention. We regard this recommendation with great seriousness because it expresses the expectations of international society.

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO ALGERIA

Visit Previewed

LD191822 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 19 -- The Polish minister of foreign affairs, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Stefan Olszowski left here for an official visit to Algeria today, and Polish newspapers hailed the visit as expected to broaden bilateral trade and economic exchanges and strengthen Polish-Algerian friendship.

As already reported, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, stressing the political aspect of the visit, predicted that both sides will jointly assess the situation in Africa, the Iran-Iraq conflict and will exchange information on their domestic situations.

In another commentary the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said: "Over the 23-year-long history of Polish-Algerian relations the two states have established lasting and cordial ties based on mutual understanding and cooperation in the international forum on numerous issues of vital significance for both countries and the world. Poland appreciates the Algerian partner for its active foreign policy in the Non-aligned Movement, in the Arab forum and in Africa. Such a policy has won Algeria recognition and high prestige." "A rich programme of cooperation in many fields, common ends in foreign policy and a high frequency of contacts make of Algeria Poland's significant partner among developing nations. The visit by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will surely consolidate friendly ties with that country," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote: "It is favourable internal transformations which also win Algeria high stature on the international arena. It is so also because anti-imperialism is an inseparable element of Algerian constructive foreign policy. Algeria consistently comes out in favour of international [words indistinct], halting the arms race, solving conflicts through negotiation, respecting sovereignty of [words indistinct] non-interference in any state's internal affairs and establishing just economic order in the world."

"Relations between Algeria and Poland develop favourably. Over the previous years Poland registered a surplus in trade with Algeria. Now Poland's exports have come to equal its imports which include crude oil, phosphorites and leather. Polish exports to Algeria include coke, cement, coal, medicines, and spare parts for machines," the daily said, but added. "However, the present level of economic exchange is far from the possibilities of both states. The present visit by Minister Olszowski will undoubtedly contribute to enriching this cooperation," SZTANDAR MLODYCH predicted.

Begins 3-Day Visit

LD192329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has arrived in Algeria on a 3-day visit. In a statement made at the airport the head of Polish diplomacy expressed the hope that his talks in Algeria would allow the discussion of the direction of development of bilateral cooperation and of important international issues.

The Algerian side attaches great significance to the visit as attested by the fact that Minister Olszowski is to be received by President Chadli Bendjedid.

Olszowski Meets With Officials

LD210943 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 20 Feb (PAP) -- On 20 February, the 2d day of the official visit of Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister, he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, PAP correspondent Mariusz Borkowski writes. S. Olszowski conveyed to President Bendjedid cordial greetings on behalf of the supreme leadership of Poland, together with an invitation to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

President Bendjedid stressed the political will of Algeria to develop comprehensive cooperation with Poland in all spheres. He expressed high regard for the foreign policy [words indistinct]. The Algerian leader sent greetings to the Polish people and its supreme leadership.

On 20 February, Polish-Algerian plenary talks began between Minister S. Olszowski and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Bilateral questions were discussed, as well as key problems of international politics. A broad assessment was made of the international situation and of soucres of tension. Questions concerning many regions of the world were discussed, with particular emphasis on Europe and the Near East. Attention was also given to the approaching 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations. Stress was placed during the talks on the importance of deepening cooperation between the socialist and the nonaligned countries. Both sides expressed appreciation of the 20-year tradition of friendly Polish-Algerian political and economic relations, and pointed to the need to make full use of the possibilities for their expansion in all spheres on the basis of mutual aid and reciprocal benefit.

In the afternoon S. Olszowski visited the museum of struggle and martyrdom, where he laid a wreath at the monument and made an inscription in the book of honor.

The Polish diplomatic head was received by Abdelhamid Brahimi the Algerian prime minister. Both sides discussed a number of practical measures aimed at extending and substantially deepening Polish-Algerian cooperation. The Polish guest was then received by Rabah Bitat, chairman of the Algerian People's National Assembly, and then met Minister of Information Bachir Rouis.

In the evening a meeting took place between S. Olszowski and representatives of the Algerian authorities led by Minister Ibrahimi, and diplomatic staff of Polish missions.

PAP REPORTS MEETING OF WARSAW'S CREATIVE CIRCLES

LD210923 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (PAP) -- PAP reports:

During a meeting of representatives of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Culture Department and the Committee's Commission of Culture on 20 February, the situation in the capital's creative circles was discussed. Edward Krasowski, head of the committee's Culture Department, noted that the situation in this environment was determined in large part by the failure of the antisocialist opposition's actions. It had failed to put together a so-called rejection front. Time had shown the senselessness of the slogans that denied the cultural achievements of People's Poland and called for art. Activity in creative circles had intensified.

Following the introduction of martial law, as was stressed during the meeting, the party had started to fulfill the function of virtually the sole representative body of this environment before the authorities. The party organizations had also made an enormous contribution to the matter of restoring [words indistinct] associations and unions.

A positive factor in the situation in the capital's creative circles is the constant growth in the number of members of the artists' organizations and in the authority of the revived associations and unions. For instance, the Warsaw section of the Union of Polish Writers and the union on a countrywide scale has already united 50 percent of the people who met the requirements of the regulations concerning membership of the artists' unions.

SECOMSKI INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

LD201625 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 20 -- Since late January "there has been a distinct enlivening of the debate" on assumptions of a draft electoral law to the Sejm, Vice-President of the Council of State Professor Kazimierz Secomski told PAP in an interview published today.

"There has been a considerable increase in the number of citizens conveying their opinions to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) consultation service, to newspapers, and directly to the Chancellery of the Council of State," he said. "A similar trend has been noted within political and other organizations which directly gather the opinions of their members: the PUWP, its allied parties, trade unions, farmers' unions, war veterans' unions, and women's and youth organizations."

Giving a general assessment of the to-date course of the consulation, which began more than 6 weeks ago, Mr Secomski stressed that "prudent opinions showing a sense of responsibility for shaping the process of socialist renewal of life in Poland, strengthening of the state and stabilization of the economy have been frequent. "On the other hand," he went on, "there have been many voices critical of the proposed solutions, and many reservations and concrete postulates."

Among the latter group of opinions, the most widespread is the one saying that too frequent changes of the Constitution must be avoided and, consequently, those points of the assumptions of draft electoral law which would necessitate such changes should be dropped. This applies to lowering the age limit for a Sejm deputy to 18 years (from the present 21 years), increasing the number of deputies to 500 (from the present 460), and assigning 2 days for the voting instead of one.

"Another point which arouses reservations is the secret ballot -- whether it should be made obligatory or, as it is now, just discretional.

Opinions are split on the question of whether the names of candidates should be put on ballots in alphabetical order or, as was in the past, according to the priorities of the organizations which have fielded them.

Secomski recalled [words indistinct] would last till 7 March. Its results will be analyzed and summed up during the next month or so, and then the Council of State will formulate and file with the Sejm the draft electoral law.

DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SYRIA; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD200850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The Polish delegation headed by Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice, has completed its 8-day visit to Syria. The purpose of the visit was to finalize matters relating to an agreement on legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases between Poland and the Arab Republic of Syria. The agreement was signed during talks with Khalid al-Maliki, Syrian minister of justice. Expertise was also exchanged on legal policies pursued by the justice ministries of both states.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Talks With GDR's Krenz

LD192252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Feb (ADN) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Egon Krenz, the GDR Council of State deputy chairman and SED Central Committee secretary, have expressed their satisfaction over the positive development of the multifaceted bilateral relations. During a friendly meeting in Bucharest on Tuesday, 19 February, they underlined their determination to further strengthen and deepen cooperation between their two parties, states, and peoples in all spheres. [Words indistinct] have continually lent new, directional impulses in expanding friendly relations.

In their discussion on international questions Nicolae Ceausescu and Egon Krenz stated that the tense and complex international situation caused by the continued course of confrontation and arms escalation by imperialist circles continues to cause concern. They stressed that preserving peace is the most important task of the present. The two men underlined their countries' determination to continue to make their contribution toward this, together with the other socialist fraternal states.

They underlined the desire of Romania and the GDR to do everything in their power to lessen international tensions by negotiation. It is the present responsibility of all states to halt the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, and to mobilize all forces to achieve a transition to disarmament and safeguard a lasting peace.

Meets With 'Arafat

AU151638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, met yesterday with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, who paid a visit to our country. The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed satisfaction with this new meeting and the opportunity to continue the high-level dialogue on bilateral relations, the Middle East situation, and other topical international developments.

During the talks, the sides highly valued the ties of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and Socialist Romania on the one hand, and the PLO on the other, as well as between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, and expressed the joint desire to expand and deepen these relations to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of security, peace, cooperation, and progress in the world.

During the meeting, the sides stressed the need to intensify the political and diplomatic activity aimed at a political solution and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which should guarantee the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own, independent state. In this respect, they emphasized the importance of organizing an international conference, within the UN framework, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the USSR and the United States, and other states that can make a contribution to establishing peace in that area.

The sides also stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of the Palestinian movement, with a view to attaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. They also pointed out the significance of achieving the action unity of Arab countries in their efforts to establish a just and durable peace in that region.

The guest highly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent activity and constant support for the Palestinian people's struggle to win their inalienable rights.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on this occasion, too, the determination of the RCP and the Romanian people and government to continue to support the Palestinian people's just cause and to further contribute to a just solution of the Middle East conflict.

The talks were attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Mihai Nicolae and Stan Soare, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee. ('Abd al-Hol), member of the Central Committee of the Fatah organization, 'Abd al-Rahmin Ahmad, Al-Tayib 'Abd al-Rahim, and Nabil 'Amru, members of the Revolutionary Council, and 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest, also took part in the talks.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

The same day, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SR of Romania president, met again with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, characteristic of the relations of militant friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PLO and between the two peoples, the sides continued their exchange of views on international problems, particularly the solution of the Palestinian people's problems, by ensuring their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. They also discussed ways and means to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Receives Egyptian Envoy

AU182005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/2/85 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 18 Muhammad 'Abd Al-Ilah, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Egyptian Parliament, special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The guest handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the Egyptian president, conveying him a warm salute and wishes of good health and happiness. On behalf of President Mubarak and of the Egyptian people, he thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for his tireless political-diplomatic activity in support of the efforts toward establishing a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East. In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that a warm friendly salute be conveyed to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak as well as best wishes for the Egyptian people.

During the interview reference was made with satisfaction to the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt and willingness was expressed to further develop and diversify them, for the benefit of the two countries' peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. 'Abd al-Ilah empowered by President Mubarak to present the current situation in the Middle East. Moreover, he referred to the activity and concerns of the Arab Republic of Egypt, of President Mubarak for the settlement of the situation in that area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that political and diplomatic actions should intensify so that a political solution and a just and lasting peace be achieved in the Middle East, on the basis of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the acknowledgement of the Palestinian People's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own, on the guaranteeing of independence, sovereignty and security of all the states in that region.

The interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Sa'id, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, also attended.

Receives Mozambique Ministers

AU192044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/2/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on February 19 Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Frelimo, minister for foreign affairs, head of the Mozambican economic delegation, and Joao dos Santos Ferriera, minister for agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique, chairman for Mozambique of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the Romanian-Mozambican relations of solidarity and collaboration were highlighted, and the wish was expressed to work for their development according to the understandings reached at summit level.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the current governmental economic talks and the proceedings of the sixth session of the joint commission, under way in Bucharest, would lead to understandings providing for the application of the measures and decisions agreed upon at top level.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on the situation in southern Africa, and the need was highlighted for conditions to ensure the internal development of the Mozambican people, of the other peoples in the area on the road of independence, of economic and social progress. In that context, the significance was highlighted of strengthening the unity of action of the African peoples against reactionary imperialist circles, for the observance of each nation's right to self-reliantly decide its development path, without any outside interference.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture and the food industry.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1718 GMT on 19 February reports: "The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, had an interview on February 19 with Jaoquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who, at head of an economic delegation, is paying a visit to Romania."]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE BEGIN 18 FEBRUARY

AU182019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/2/1985 -- Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister, received on February 18 a government economic delegation of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissane, Mozambican foreign minister, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries, with emphasis on their growing course and on the decisive role of Romanian-Mozambican summit meetings in their development. Aspects were approached of the further development of the manysided bilateral cooperation, of the expansion and diversification of mutual goods deliveries.

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The works of the sixth session of the Romanian-Mozambican joint Government Commission Economic and Technological Cooperation began on February 18, in Bucharest. The commission looks into the stage of economic relations and trade exchanges between Romania and Mozambique, the modalities to intensify these links in domains of mutual interest. The two delegations are led by Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Joao dos Santos Ferriera, Mozambican minister of agriculture, respectively.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE OIL, GAS OUTPUT NOTED

AU201547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1259 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/2/1985 -- Several priority programmes are being implemented by the Romanian oil and gas industry regarding a higher final recovery factor of oil in deposits, deep drilling and exploitation of deep wells, the higher capitalization of gas, as well as the drilling and exploitation of sea wells. The full implementation of these programmes is the main concern of all the people working in the field of oil and gas. Special stress has been laid on the development of wells in zones of great perspective. Over the last year alone some 1000 new wells have been drilled and their production of oil is considerable. Technological processes to enhance the final recovery factor have been applied to 226 oil deposits and by 1990 the mentioned factor is to go as high as 40 percent.

Most of the procedures used by the Romanian extractive industry to enhance the flow of oil are based on domestic research. Romanian researchers and designers have solved many problems posed by deposit engineering, corrosion fighting, the preparation of drilling fluids, etc. Special attention is being paid to contouring and opening the Black Sea oil deposits. A third deep-sea drilling platform, endowed with modern equipment, has been built.

In spite of adverse weather the Romanian oilfield people are working energetically to enhance oil output and make up for some arrears determined by unusually low temperatures. They managed to put back into operation hundreds of frozen wells, pieces of equipment and installations. Lately productive drilling has been expanded in zones experts view as oil-rich and work has been done to speed up drilling and exploitation of new deposits.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS ALGERIA 16-18 FEBRUARY

Spokesman Previews Visit

AU181430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is convinced that the visit of its foreign secretary Raif Dizdarevic to Algeria, planned for February 16-18, will contribute to the further promotion of good and friendly relations between the two countries, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Zeljko Jeglic said today.

Yugoslavia highly appreciates Algeria's role in and contribution to development in Maghreb and the Mediterranean and the Arab, African and broader international levels, Jeglic said. He stressed that Algeria gives a major contribution to the strengthening of the Movement of Nonalignment and its full affirmation as an irreplaceable global factor in international relations, based on the well-known authentic principles.

Dizdarevic Arrives in Algiers

LD162124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1516 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, February 16 (TANJUG) -- The world now needs an active and engaged Non-aligned Movement, Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's minister of foreign affairs, emphasized at Algiers airport on arriving for an official three-day visit to Algeria.

Algeria's role in this movement has ever been prominent and talks with the Algerian friends have ever been inspiring, Dizdarevic pointed out. This is why Yugoslavia with great interest expects an exchange of opinions on current international questions and, particularly, on how Yugoslavia and Algeria could together contribute to a greater activity and a greater engagement of the Non-aligned Movement for which they tied their destinies to a great extent as early as when they together attended the movement's founding Belgrade conference, he said. The Yugoslav minister voiced his satisfaction with traditionally good relations and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. He pointed out that the joint interest linking the two countries was derived from a similar way in which they gained their independence and stressed that the two countries should go on making their contribution to progress in the world.

The official Yugoslav-Algerian talks are scheduled to start this afternoon and the Yugoslav minister is to talk with his host, Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria will also receive the Yugoslav high-ranking official during his visit to Algeria.

Meets With PLO's 'Arafat

LD162128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, had a meeting here tonight with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is paying a brief visit to Algeria. During a long and cordial meeting an exchange of views was carried out on the latest development of events in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat briefed our federal secretary about the dialogue between the PLO and Jordan and on other PLO activities on the international scene. During the meeting reference was made to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the direction of devizing an equitable and lasting solution to the Palestinian question. The PLO leader asked Raif Dizdarevic to pass on his greetings to the SFRY Presidency.

Foreign Ministers Open Talks

LD170047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Algerian talks began today with a comprehensive exchange of views on the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the present complex international circumstances. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who arrived for an official visit today, and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs and member of the National Liberation Front Politburo.

Also present in the Yugoslav delegation are Zivojin Jazic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Dusan Zavasnik, administrative head of the Middle East and North Africa section at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The Algerian delegation is comprised of Nouredin Kerroum, secretary-general of the Information Ministry; Abdallah Fadil, the Algerian ambassador in Yugoslavia and other officials.

When the talks began, Ibrahimi and Dizdarevic expressed satisfaction about the visit, which both sides assess as a proof that continued dialogue and traditionally close relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria, have been established. In the talks, to be resumed tomorrow, both sides pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement, despite the difficult international situation and the pressures to which many nonaligned countries are exposed, had succeeded in preserving its unity and that it had recently begun to operate more actively regarding crucial issues of international relations.

During the first exchange of views on the world situation and on the global questions of the activity of nonaligned countries an identity of views and assessments of the two delegations was revealed -- it is understood -- especially on the priorities and main directions of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement during the ensuing period. During the meeting the need was pointed out that detente, which with the renewal of the dialogue on disarmament between the two superpowers is marking its first positive steps, should be extended to all countries. Disarmament problems are a subject of exceptional interest to the whole international community and nonaligned countries cannot be mere spectators of these processes.

More active steps of the Nonaligned Movement and the dialogue between the two superpowers on disarmament represent -- it was stressed -- the two most important positive factors in the present difficult international situation in the world, which is weighed down by many problems and focal points of crises, from the Middle East to Central America and Namibia, and other areas, and also by the world economic crisis that most affects the developing countries. Yugoslavia and Algeria are ready, it was said during the talks, to work actively and to talk to each other so as to ensure the full success of the forthcoming important meetings of nonaligned countries, of the Coordination Bureau and of the ministerial conference later in Luanda.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs briefed his host Dr Taleb Ibrahimi on Yugoslavia's international activity and on the top- and senior level contacts that Yugoslavia has recently had with several countries. In so doing, he stressed that our country attached great importance to the upcoming nonaligned meetings, to the activities to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations to solution of the acute problems of Namibia's independence and of the Middle East, and also to the burning economic problems of Africa, hit by the drought and famine.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi gave a dinner tonight for the Yugoslav delegation.

Meets With President Bendjedid

LD171838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- President Chadli Bendjedid this afternoon received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived on an official visit to Algiers yesterday. He had a lengthy, cordial talk with him on Yugoslav-Algerian relations and international issues, particularly on the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. The 1 and 1/2 hour meeting between Bendjedid and Dizdarevic was also attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, and by the ambassadors of the two countries, the Algerian in Yugoslavia and our ambassador in Algiers.

The Algerian president and the federal secretary for foreign affairs made a highly appreciative assessment of Yugoslav-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation and pointed out that their further development and enrichment represented the two countries' strategic orientations. President Bendjedid is reported to have particularly stressed that one should not be satisfied with the level of cooperation reached, but that ways should constantly be sought to make this cooperation in the economic sphere stable, long-term, and comprehensive.

Both sides believe that the forthcoming visit by Algerian Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Brahimi to our country will provide a fresh incentive, to bilateral economic relations in particular. The need was also pointed out in the talks for more frequent and more regular high level contacts between Yugoslavia and Algeria. They are a good opportunity not only for strengthening bilateral relations, but also for exchanging views and coordinating actions by the two friendly countries on the international scene.

In an exhaustive exchange of views on the present situation in the Nonaligned Movement, President Bendjedid and Federal Secretary Dizdarevic dealt first and foremost with the way the movement could become more dynamic, efficient, and capable of action. These issues assume special significance on the eve of several significant gatherings by the nonaligned this year, including the ministerial conference in Luanda. In this context Bendjedid and Dizdarevic talked at length about international economic relations and about the need for the nonaligned countries being committed and activated even more in strengthening North-South cooperation, setting in action the dialogue between the developed and developing countries which is frozen, and resolving the problem of debts of the developing world. The need was also pointed out to develop multilateral cooperation for aid to Africa, which is affected by long-lasting drought.

In a broad review of the international situation, Chadli Bendjedid and Raif Dizdarevic also talked about the situation in Africa (in particular about independence of Namibia), the events in the Maghreb, the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the development of events in Central America, and about other issues and crises. They also referred to the Mediterranean and the resumption of the dialogue on disarmament between the great powers, and all this from the angle of what the Nonaligned Movement could do to eliminate crises and end conflicts and disputes.

Raif Dizdarevic briefed the Algerian president on the latest international contacts of our country and conveyed to him greetings from the SFRY Presidency president and the entire Presidency.

Dizdarevic, Ibrahimi Meet Again

LD172304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 17 Feb 85 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The second round of talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign affairs miister, devoted chiefly to Mediterranean, Maghreb, and European issues, as well as to international economic issues, ended this evening.

Dr Ibrahimi briefed the federal secretary extensively on the state of relations in the Maghreb and on the efforts to strengthen cooperation made by these Arab countries and to resolve outstanding issues. In this context, he also presented his country's attitudes to the ways of resolving the conflict in the Western Sahara, which is the chief stumbling block to Maghreb unity.

The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Mediterranean and they both backed the efforts and activities in the direction of consolidating peace, security and cooperation in this region. Particular reference was made to current issues of international economic relations and the need for continuing North-South dialogue and strengthening cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries was pointed out.

Raif Dizdarevic acquainted Ibrahimi and his associates with the assessments and activities of our country at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe within the framework of the CSCE process. Particular emphasis was laid on the constructive role of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. The federal secretary also spoke of the efforts by five countries, including Yugoslavia and Algeria, to create conditions for an international conference on monetary and financial issues.

In the course of the Yugoslav-Algerian talks, it was agreed that consultations and exchange of views at various levels, both on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and on bilateral relations, which are developing successfully in every sphere, be continued.

Political Talks Conclude

LD181513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his political talks in Algeria with meetings with Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, who is due to visit our country this spring, and M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of interior and local communities. Afterwards, Dizdarevic visited the Kedara dam, one of the largest Yugoslav construction sites in the country. The dam is being built by Hidrotehnika of Belgrade and when completed will secure water for the capital.

This afternoon the federal secretary ends his visit and returns home.

In recent years Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation has developed at a very rapid pace and expanded to new areas. It matches the traditionally good political relations between the two countries. This was stated during the talks between Dizdarevic and Ibrahimi. Both sides expressed their belief that economic cooperation is a stabilizing factor in overall relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria. In the previous 6 years, from 1978 to 1984, the value of trade between the two countries increased from the modest sum of about $20 million a year to about $400 million a year. Investment cooperation and cooperation in the fields of science and technology, applied mostly on construction sites, have also reached a considerable level. Initial steps have also been made in industrial cooperation.

In the talks between Dizdarevic and Brahimi particular stress was laid on the need to secure stable and long-term economic relations between the two countries. It was also agreed that there are concrete opportunities for joint Yugoslav-Algerian ventures in third countries, particularly in Africa.

During the meeting with M'hamed Hadj Yala reference was made to the need for direct linking and cooperation between our own and Algerian firms and between the two countries' cities and towns. These links, it was stated, are very useful for the development and consolidation of overall cooperation.

Statement Issued on Visit

LD182252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic expressed satisfaction at the results of his newly concluded official visit to Algeria and the detailed talks he held during the past 3 days with almost all the top officials of that friendly country. The federal secretary, who had a detailed exchange of views with Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi, and had talks with Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Interior Minister Hadj Yala, was also received by President Chadli Bendjedid, with whom he had a 1 and 1/2 hour conversation.

Two issues dominated all these talks, Raif Dizdarevic said in a statement to TANJUG at the end of the visit.

One was the preservation of the existing level of mutual friendly relations and the search for concrete ways of further developing and promoting cooperation. Both sides are convinced that this is possible and that any real possibilities of this kind should be exploited. Particular attention was paid during the talks to the search for ways to strengthen economic cooperation in all fields and establish new links that would make Yugoslav-Algerian economic relations more enduring and more stable.

"In this connection," the federal secretary said, "we discussed not only commodity trade and the existing type of investment transactions, because these possibilities are becoming exhausted, but also more modern forms of cooperation."

The second theme, which was present in all discussions, was the assessment of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and our two countries' activity in it. We carried out a broad exchange of views on what Yugoslavia and Algeria, together with other nonaligned countries, could do to enable the movement to be more active and to give prominence to its goals and interests in the present stage of international relations at the beginning of the process of negotiations between the two superpowers and when international economic relations are still undergoing on acute crisis. In such circumstances, Raif Dizdarevic stated, an enormous number of nonaligned countries consider it necessary for them and in their own interest through joint action and involvement in the Nonaligned Movement, to rely on the movement when tackling the problems that face them both in their internal development and in the international field.

"In our conversation we proceeded from the fact that at this moment the world and all the nonaligned countries need an even more active, committed, and united Nonaligned Movement. We also talked about a whole series of the movement's concrete activities, the initiative for which could be given jointly by us or the initiative for which has already been given and to whose effectiveness Algeria and Yugoslavia could make a contribution. We share the conviction that the Nonaligned Movement is entering the stage of intensified involvement in concrete questions of international political and economic relations and that 1985 will be the year of the activation of the movement," Raif Dizdarevic stated.

In this connection he said that the talks during the visit also dealt exhaustively with the preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda and the preparations for the next nonaligned summit and that views were also exchanged on all topical international questions. "It is hardly necessary to say," Dizdarevic concluded, "that we have the same views on most questions in the world today and that both countries are equally ready for joint activity. We agreed that we should consult each other more often and in this connection we arranged to have a meeting with Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi in Belgrade in a few month's time."

OFFICIALS MEET SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL FIGURE

Rozic Meets With Delegation

LD182305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 18 (TANJUG) -- All progressive forces in the world, particularly the Non-aligned Movement, the frontline countries and other African countries, must continue to fight jointly to eliminate the last strongholds of colonialism and for the liberation of enslaved peoples. This was noted during today's talks between President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) Marjan Rozic and a delegation of the South African liberation movement PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania), led by Congress Chairman John Nyati Pokela.

Rozic and his guests paid special attention to the activities of the Non-aligned Movement as a major independent, autonomous and non-bloc factor in international relations. Pokela informed Rozic about developments in southern Africa and the position and activities of African liberation movements after the recent conclusion of pacts between certain frontline countries and the South African regime. Rozic underlined Yugoslavia's firm policy of assisting and supporting the struggle of the PAC and all other liberation movements in the world fighting for national freedom and independence.

Mojsov Receives Pokela

LD191829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to give its full and firm support to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for abolishing the racist regime in South Africa and ending the anti-colonial struggle on African soil. This was stressed during a talk today between member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov and a delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, headed by Chairman John Nyati Pokela. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference. Yugoslavia will continue to uphold the policy and actions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and to engage in the activities of the non-aligned, particularly during ministerial sessions of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau, aimed at enhancing the implementation of the U.N. plan on independence for Namibia, it was stressed during today's talk.

John Pokela paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent support to their liberation movements of the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle against the racist regime and the policy of apartheid and for total liberation and equality.

Dragosavac Confers With Pokela

LD201942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with the delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), which is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The delegation is headed by John Nyati Pokela, leader of PAC.

In a friendly conversation PAC leaders talked about the development of the situation in southern Africa and the activities of the liberation movements in the realization of complete liberation, independence, and equality of the peoples of the region.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dusan Dragosavac expressed the LCY"s full support for the struggle waged by PAC and other liberation movements against the racist regime in South Africa and for national independence, freedom, and complete decolonization of the region. He expressed our readiness to continue to extend comprehensive aid to this struggle in the future, as well in keeping with our possibilities.

During the conversation both sides pointed out the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in the mobilization of the democratic and progressive forces for liquidation of the apartheid system and all the forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa and everywhere else in the world.

Dragosavac also spoke about the current situation in our country and the LCY's activities in the internal field.

Ahmed Gora Ibrahim, member of the PAC Central Committee, Jurica Racs, head of the LCY section for international cooperation, and others took part in the talks.

COMMISSIONS EXAMINING STUDY ON DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

AU192215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[I.T.-J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Feb -- Two commissions of the LCY Central Committee -- for ideological and theoretical work, and for LC development and cadre policy -- in the course of preparing for the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum examined the first scientific study of the discussions of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, which was carried out in 409 organizations with more than 20,000 LC members and was prepared by the LCY Central Committee Presidium Center for Social Research.

Reminding those present that the study is in many ways a pioneering undertaking, Dr Milos Nikolic, director of the center, pointed out in his opening remarks that the aim of the research was primarily to create another channel for the influence of the workers in the LC on the leaderships and the LC as a whole, and to convey the views and positions, assessments, criticism, and proposals of the LC members, primarily those in material production.

What predominated in about 7,500 discussions? Nikolic lists and stresses the following:

Responsibility, or rather lack of responsibility, of the leaderships held the pride of place in the "ranking list" of the questions broached, and 1,705 or 23 percent of all taking part in the discussion spoke about it. This clearly shows that the workers in the LC were dissatisfied with the work of the leaderships and thus certain conclusions have to drawn. Almost one-half of all the speeches in the discussions were markedly critical of the unsatisfactory situation in the LC and the social situation in general, but at the same time the discussion revealed the readiness of the members to participate actively in changing this situation which is particularly significant.

Some other "statistical" observations are interesting: One-third of the LCY members did not attend the meetings, slightly more than one-third kept silent, and somewhat less than one-third made speeches. Leaders that cannot be reelected [nereizborni rukovodioci] spoke most -- 94 percent -- followed by 87 percent of the highly educated administrative cadres. It is an almost astounding fact that only 17 percent of the total number of workers of all categories made speeches.

Chiefly Self-Critically

Somewhat more than 70 percent of the speeches, proposals, and criticism were directed at one's own community, 7 percent at the communes, 6 percent at the federation, 2 percent at the republics, and this leads to the conclusion that the discussion in the basic organizations was chiefly confined to the problems of these organizations.

It can be concluded with certainty that the LC membership sees the basic factors for the unsatisfactory situation in the LC itself, and not in the activities of some hostile forces or of others. Therefore the membership turned chiefly to itself, or rather to the LC, Dr Milos Nikolic stressed.

It follows from the research that the members in material production displayed relatively little interest in ideological and moral questions. Only 9 percent spoke about them; 1.8 percent spoke about opposing ideologies, 0.7 percent about nationalism, 7 percent about Marxist education, 1.2 percent about the counterrevolution in Kosovo.... The majority of these questions had a prominent place in the draft conclusions.

It should be said that many other essential problems that are supposed to have been at the center of the debate at the grass roots ranked rather low in the "ranking list" of this research. Thus ideological and action unity is only in 28th place among the most frequent subjects of the debate, unemployment ranks 45th, and systemic solutions in economy rank 54th.

Trpe Jakovlevski noted that there are opinions that the debate on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee -- since it was definitely critically directed toward the work of leaders -- had shown that what is basic in the LC is the conflict between the leaders and the workers. Not accepting such assessment completely, nevertheless he presented as characteristic the fact that in their debates on the occasion of the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Session, LC organs and leaderships were more oriented toward assessing the situation in basic organizations and talked less about themselves and their work.

KOMMUNIST EDITOR BOGAVAC EXPELLED FROM LCY

LD211242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LC committee for basic organizations in the organs and organizations of the federation has expelled the editor of KOMMUNIST, Dusan Bogavac, from the LC.

The Presidium is reported to have passed this decision because Bogavac came into conflict with the LCY's ideopolitical line and statutory norms and damaged its prestige and ideological and action unity. Before this decision, the LC basic organization of the editorial board of all KOMMUNIST editions establishing his ideopolitical responsibility, had already given Dusan Bogavac a final warning.

COMBINE DIRECTOR, OTHERS CHARGED IN CREDIT MISUSE

LD201852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Summary] Titova Mitrovica, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Titova Mitrovica Municipal LC Committee Presidium decided at its session last night that Cazim Salja, director of the chemical industry of the Trepca combine, must bear the ideopolitical and legal responsibility for receiving credit and a building lot for his house from his collective without regard for the existing rules and norms. The committee also decided to call to account all others who helped him in this. Salka took a credit on 1.5 million dinars under very favorable conditions from his work organization, while the building lot was given to him free -- all this only 10 months after taking over the post of director of the chemical industry and in addition to having a three-room apartment. The Committee Presidium Titova Mitrovica Municipal LC noted that the amount of credit granted to Salja was above the customary norms in the municipality and that the building lot was given to him illegally.

All this has caused great dissatisfaction in Totova Mitrovica. In fact, the case became known during the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee when Communists of Titova Mitrovica and Trepca pointed out deviations, nonself-managing types of behavior, and abuses. It was also noted that due to omissions and weaknesses in this case there was also responsibility on the part of subjects at the Hortikultura Organization, the Municipal Secretariat for Town Planning, and the self-managing interest community for communal activity and housing, and that it was therefore necessary that the LC also initiate the procedure to establish ideopolitical responsibility in these organizations.

PLAN TO PUBLISH JOVANOVIC'S WORKS ABANDONED

LD202214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The program council of the basic organization of associated labor of the Prosveta publishing house today decided to stop work on further preparations for publishing selected works by Slobodan Jovanovic, and to omit this project from its draft plan. The council, presided over by Milisav Milenkovic, stressed that the decision was made because of public criticism and circumstances that have arisen. A report submitted by Prosveta and the editorial board and later adopted, reads:

Two years ago Prosveta and the editorial board started preparations for publishing selected works by Slobodan Jovanovic, with a purely scientific and cultural motive -- to adopt a critical attitude to a part of the bourgeois heritage. This is also confirmed by a plan to provide this edition on a selective and scientific and expert basis, applying firm ideopolitical criteria. This assumed adopting a clear critical attitude towards the personality of Slobodan Jovanovic.

Because of all this one cannot accept the attempts to attribute any other, especially negative, motives to this intention.

Milisav Savic, chief and executive editor of Prosveta, told the council that the editorial staff has decided to abandon the plan to publish Slobodan Jovanovic's works due to public criticism and the circumstances that have arisen and not, as a previous statement suggested, because of copyright problems. He noted that the preparations of publication have been conducted according to the regulation in force in Prosveta and the law on publishing.

Bearing all this in mind, the council concluded that Prosveta immediately reacted to the announcement by the Belgrade LC Committee Presidium that coordination of attitudes exists between the council, the editorial staff, and the editorial board. Members of the program council thought it necessary to stress that good cooperation exists between them and Prosveta personnel, and that they were informed from the very beginning about preparations for publishing Slobodan Javonovic's works.

Let us remember that the day before yesterday another potential pubisher of Slobodan Jovanovic's works, Knjievne Novine, decided to leave the promised works by Slobodan Jovanovic out of its publishing plan.

SERB OFFICIALS VIEW JOVANOVIC, COSIC'S WORKS

AU192144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Serbia SAWP conference discussed some current problems and tasks in culture. Spomenka Deretic and Momcilo Boskovic report:

In his introductory report, Aleksandar Bakocevic [POLITIKA chief editor and Serbian LC Central Committee member] spoke about the role of the SAWP in cultural policy and practice, about ideologizing apart from socialist and humanist orientations, about the position of book and publishing activity, about culture in the mass media, and about furthering the social and material position of culture. Bakocevic emphasized that there is much calculated and fabricated mixing of the artistic and unartistic, the literary and political, scientific and unscientific, many mixed theses from which incapability for true creativeness frequently emerges.

[Begin Bakocivic recording] When talking about various ideological pressures and phenomena, especially about nationalism, one should not be surprised that they manifest themselves in culture and creation. One could even say that the stubbornness of ideological opposition and the aggressiveness of tendencies is articulated in these spheres in a more obvious way than in some others, and frequently in very seductive forms that are being explained and covered by demands for the freedom of creation. Therefore it could be that old theses on the national reconciliation and on civil war that are continuing were revived at recent individual meetings. There is also the attempt to publish Slobodan Jovanovic's books, and to do so in a year when we are observing the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. [end Bakocivic recording]

Speaking about the position of the book, Bakocevic said that many measures have been undertaken in our republic with a view to improving the situation in publishing activity -- such as tax and customs alleviations and credits -- but one should aim for more permanent solutions.

More than 10 cultural and sociopolitical workers have participated in the debate so far.

I have a feeling, Momcilo Baljak, Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium member, pointed out, that more often than we should, we remain without answers to urgent questions. We are slow, even hesitant, in the struggle against pressures of various origins.

A number of intellectuals, Baljak continued, see culture and creation primarily as space in which they will establish the monopoly of their own political opinion, as a means of poltical struggle. This is why we have such frequent occurrences of the politicization of culture, a negative politicization, attempts to establish forms for opposing the LC and its policy through culture, attempts to besmirch the LCY and its entire historic achievements through books, Momcilo Baljak warned. He added:

[Begin Baljak recording] Thus, in his latest novel, Dobrica Cosic comes to grips with one of our fated topics: the activity of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the years before World War II. However, in his approach one easily recognizes the known anti-communist pattern, according to which the Communist Party of Yugoslavia always had been and remained a Stalinist formation and a mere unindependent branch of the Comintern, a sort of religous sect formed by people devoid of any human features.

In the political sense of the word, one can hardly go further than this in devaluing the liberating sense of our revolutionary movement, in deliberately neglecting any historical and international context of the process of a revolution's maturing, a revolution that was the first in the world to oppose Stalin and Stalinism as a way of thinking and acting.

"The Sinner" is a book written with hatred, and critics are already discussing it and will continue discussing it. We now have the question of how to classify the political and moral position of an author who sees revolutionaries as blind executors of the will of others, who caricatures their imprisonments and sacrifices, and who denies anything authentic, human, and creative to ideals and creations of the generations of what time.

If Cosic's intention was to contribute to clearing up matters and destroying all illusions, he has definitely succeeded: Now there is no doubt where he sided in this book, because the essential parts of this book do not differ from what the anticommunist propaganda of modern capitalism offers us. According to Cosic, socialism is a utopia, like all other revolutionary ideals. Only the nation is real and existing, and within it, an enlightened minority to which one can belong under the condition that he is not a Communist. Everyone has a right to have his faults. We have already paid the price for Cosic's faults once. Do we have to do it again? [end recording]

SERB OFFICIAL: UNITY, UNITARIANISM NOT SAME

AU201000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 85 p 3

[M.T. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Feb -- The critical analysis of the acitivity of subjective factors in the political system of socialist self-management, prepared by the working group of the Federal Social Council for Social Order should be greatly elaborated, because it is superficial. It is mostly based on long known contentions, but it fails to answer questions on how certain negative phenomena occurred and how one is to eliminate them. It also fails to consider numerous views expressed at the broad debate of Communists about the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. this is the basic conclusion of the debate of the Serbia Presidium SAWP on the activity of subjective forces in the political system.

Most remarks made during the debate were directed to the LC as the leading ideopolitical force of the society, which also bears the greatest historical responsibility for the country's development and future.

In his critically toned introductory speech, Balsa Spadijer recalled that Communists had resolutely spoken for the establishment of unity in the LC, meaning the LC beginning with its basic organizations and continuing to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The tendency towards disunity, encapsultation, and disintegration were harshly criticized. It was emphasized that the LC must act as a factor of self-managing integration and a unifying factor of society at all levels. This unity, Spadijer said, should not be identified with unitarianism or some new centralism. The demand for unity on a self-managing basis is only, as he said, an answer to strong distintegrational tendencies and the occurrences of disunity in the LC leadership. Spadijer added that the LC is also threatened by its own bureaucratization. Namely, the all-encompassing conlfict in society between statism and self-management is transferred to the LC and leads it to relying too much on the state apparatus in its activity.

"In the conditions of socialist self-management, the LC must not and cannot be the party of power, because the otherwise latent tendencies of a single party or multiparty system would renew themselves on it, and by that very fact, in the whole of the political system as well. In order for the LC to be able to realize its role as the most important factor of subjective forces and as the vanguard of the workers class, it is necessary to reaffirm democratic centralism," Spadijer said.

Both the introductory speech and the debate pointed to the present tendencies toward federalization of the LCY. According to Rados Smiljkovic, the outstanding federalism of the LC is the reflection of the fact that there are also the LC's of republics and provinces.

MACEDONIA SAWP VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD210811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Skopje, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The section for foreign political questions and international cooperation of the Macedonian SAWP Conference today analyzed relations and cooperation between the SR of Macedonia and its immediate neighbors, as well as the status of and respect for the rights of the Macedonians minority in these countries. It was judged that Macedonia constantly contributed to efforts to implement Yugoslav policy of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the neighboring countries, it was stated in a report from the session. Proceeding from such an orientation, Yugoslavia and, within this framework, Macedonia have also achieved definite results in economic and other forms of cooperation with the immediate neighbors of the SR of Macedonia, through their constructive attitude.

The session pointed out that an inseparable part of the policy of good-neighborly relations was also the interest in and care for the position and rights of those Yugoslav peoples who, as national minorities, lived in the neighboring countries and who should represent the factor of unity and of mutual developing of good-neighborly relations and cooperation. Within this framework the working people and citizens of the SR of Macedonia are particularly worried about the constant nonrecognition and negation of the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and Greece.

The discussion concluded that efforts should be continued to develop and advance good-neighborly relations and cooperation with all the Yugoslav neighbors and in this context also with Macedonia's immediate neighboring countries. In this direction the Socialist Alliance will encourage the activity of all the subjects and exponents of direct cooperation and relations with the neighboring countries with the aim of promoting and developing relations in all the fields of mutual interest.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SHOWS 'DOUBLE STANDARDS'

LD181745 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels, Feb 18 (TANJUG) -- Does the European Parliament apply double standards -- one for its own members and another for countries which do not belong to the grouping? The question arose following last week's adoption by the parliament of a resolution accusing Yugoslavia of "human rights violations." The European Parliament was reacting to the trial and sentencing of Willen Andreissen, a Dutchman who was found taking down the identification numbers of airplanes at a military airfield near Zagreb last October.

On the other hand, the recent arrest and trial of four Britons on charges of taking photographs and the identification numbers of planes at various airfields, including NATO bases, was considered quite normal and acceptable. It never occurred to anyone in the European Community countries to qualify their trial as a violation of human rights.

In view of the different qualifications given to the two trials, the question naturally arises whether the European Parliament is interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Its resolution constitutes interference in Yugoslav criminal procedure and penal policy, and encroaches on this country's sovereign right to regulate these affairs so as to best protect its security and independence.

TANJUG ON MOSCOW'S 'PESSIMISM' OVER GENEVA TALKS

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[Text] Moscow, February 17 (TANJUG) -- With the start in the Geneva negotiations of arms control between the U.S. and the Soviet Union coming nearer, the two powers' differing stands are coming to the surface.

The organ of the CPSU, PRAVDA, does not hide its pessimism, claiming that the U.S. has already practically indicated that the new negotiations will meet with failure. As an argument for its claim, the newspaper adduces a "new campaign against the Soviet Union in a wish to prove that it breaks the U.S.-Soviet agreements concluded before" and the White House's "attempt" to talk its European allies into the "humanity of its antisatellite systems."

For its part, too, TASS does not hide its pessimism in anticipation of the Geneva negotiations and makes a step farther in accusing the U.S., claiming that some of Reagan's associates have started to spread unproved bits of news that the Soviet Union, too, will not sit with its hands crossed when it comes to preparations for a star war.

Attention is being drawn in Moscow to a string of statements made by Reagan and his closest associates in which official Washington declines to have talks on nuclear strategic and missile arsenals of medium range tied into one knot. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the said two problems are "organically interconnected" and, thus, there is "no agreement" on Euromissiles and strategic weapons "without an agreement on effective measures to end [words indistinct]."